

yeare 1612



Gal 9 Ba. A

CONCORDANCY
OF YEARES.

Containing a new, easie, and
most exact Computation of
Time, according to the
English Account.

Also the vse of the English and
Roman Kalender, with briefe Notes,
Rules, and Tables, as well Mathemati-
call and legal, as vulgar, for each
private and Occasion.

Newly composed and digested by
Arthur Cope, Gentleman.

The Contents follow after the Epistles.
Printed for the Company of
Stationers, 1612.







TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE, SIR EDWARD
COKE KNIGHT, LORD

Chiefe Iustice of the *Common Plea's*,
all health and happinesse in this
world, and in the world
to come.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

HAVING spent some time in
my Art of *Geodetia*, & Bookes
of other matter, dedicated to
the right honorable, the Lord
Treasurer, and other times in
my *Topographicall Glasse*, to the right hono-
rable, the Lord *Chancellor*: After (as indu-
ced by complaint of some) I obserued the
inconueniences that happened to the vul-
gar wits, and meane capacities in the calcu-
lation of the expiration of time, by such
Rules and Computations as be now extant,
occasioned chiefly thereunto by the parti-
cipation of euery one *Regnall* yeare, with
two *Ecclesian* yeares, because the yeare of

any Prince his reigne (as yet) began in one
 yeare of our Lord, taking part of the same,
 ending in the next, & participating likewise
 therof; by which means, when a question is
 made by the *Regnall* yeare only, the cōmon
 doubt is to which yeare of our Lord it an-
 sweres vnto: or a questiō being made by the
 yeare of our Lord, without mention of the
Regnall yeare, to know if it answere to the
 yeare of the King that did take beginning
 or ending in the *Eclesian* yeere. All these, &
 many other doubts (which to your Wise-
 dome are trifles) vnworthy the regard of
 such an ennobled spirit: yet to such, whose
 vnderstanding liues in a lower Region, a-
 mongst the mists and clouds of ignorance:
 to these, and the common sort, may this
 booke bring benefite; for whose sake I haue
 drawne new Tables and methods, which
 will be much auailable to them, for whose
 sakes also I haue calculated perpetuall Ta-
 bles of the Termes and their Returnes, gui-
 ding the same with a *Decemponenall* circle,
 as the Paschall Tables bee. And lastly, haue
 made a *Prognostication*, exact, and *ad minu-*
tum for 19. yeares, being referred to the
 Meridian of *London*, and is perpetually
 more true then any euer yet extant, with
 other

DEDICATORY.

other *Astronomicall* Rules, and new Tables, generall and necessary.

It resteth then, that as your Lordship is *Lex loquens*, out of whose mouth like Oracles proceed to posterities, that as you are a *Lycurgus* in prescribing Lawes for the Common-wealth, so you will be a *Mecenas* in protecting literature for their necessary vse: That as you are a *Cato* in counselling for the good of all; so you will bee a *Hercules* in defending that which is for the gaine of all. Vpon presumption whereof, I am bold to craue your noble patronage of this little booke, intended for the common good: and if time and health (to the pleasure of God) permit oportunitie, I will hereafter present you with a worke better befeeming your reading. In the meane time let me not be troublesome. Although your Lordships minde bee continually busied in matters of State; yet sometimes let your eyes view trifles. We reade of a noble Roman that could both write, reade, and answer petitions at once; which though he were an admired *Phœnix* for his time, yet such that daily obserue you vpon your Tribunal seate, reading Lawes to some, pronouncing Iudgement to others, and hea-

THE EPISTLE DEDICATORY.

ring the complaints of all, haue beheld you
with like admiration: infomuch that as we
may wonder at the rarenesse of your gifts,
so are we to pray for your Lordships con-
tinuance in the place. But lest I proue
troublesome, I end, euer praying for
your Honours prosperity,
resting,

Your Honours euer deuoted,

ARTHUR HOPTON.



To the Reader.



FRIENDLY Reader, oftentimes noting how much the Shepheards Kalender, the Perpetuall Prognostication, and the Computation be required, and how false their Astronomicall Rules and Tables be, for the true place of the Moone, for her Coniunctions and Oppositions, with other things of like consequence, I thought it fit (especially being intreated thereunto by a friend I well esteemed) to draw a booke that might passe vnder some of the former (or such like) name, that should salue and correct those vncertaine Tables (blots to the Art, and blemishes of the truth) and also wholly to reiect any of their methods, drawing forth a worke that might instruct the ignorant in the truth, without intricate obseruations, and satisfie the vulgar without difficult calculations; and therefore haue set downe such Tables, such Documents, and such Notations, that are easie to be vnderstood, necessary to be knowne, and aptly should agree with the volume.

To the Reader.

lume. As for the Concordancy of Yeares, I know certainly, that when you understand the true vse thereof you will confesse, that it is far more easie, more true, and more profitable, then any booke yet extant of like purpose: happily the newnesse of the method may seeme strange to the vnllearned at first, but a little practize will soone perswade them the contrary. The wants of the old Computation be a little remembred in my Concordancy, not as if the Author thereof wanted vnderstanding in that point, for I suppose him right sufficient; but in that *facilius est addere, quàm nouum compone- re*: Yet I haue borrowed nothing, but what is common to all: If any thing be wanting, I wish you my further paines to supply it, and would haue wrote more, had I not feared to tire you with an ouer-great volume: But as it is, I hope it will be offenseue to none, since it is made for the good of all. And so commending this worke to them whose occasions tend that way, I end, resting

Yours to vse,

ARTHUR HOPTON.

A briefe and necessary Table of the Chapters
contained in this Booke.

OF the distinction of Creatures, and their respondency to the world, Chap. 1.	starres, with other secrets concerning them, Chap. 10.
Of the definition of the world, Chap. 2.	Of the sixe great circles in Heauen, & the 12. Signes, Chap. 11.
Of the diuision of the world Chap. 3.	Of the foure lesser circles in Heauen, Chap. 12.
Of the Elementall parts of the world, Chap. 4.	Of Time. Chap. 13.
Of the Aethereall or cœle- stiall parts of the world, Chap. 5.	Of the day both natural and artificiall, and their diuers beginnings. Chap. 14.
Of the first moueable, Ch. 6.	Of the names of the Dayes, & their etymology, Ch. 15.
Of the Christalline Heauen. Chap. 7.	Of the weeke, Chap. 16.
Of the starry heauen, Cha. 8.	Of a Moneth Solar and v- suall. Chap. 17.
Of the courie, colour, mag- nitude and distance of the 7 planets, and the thicknes of their sphears, Chap. 9.	Of the lunar Moneth, & the diuersities thereof, Chap. 18.
Of the magnitude of the Sun & Moone, & the rest of the Planets, with their djame- ters and distances from the Earth in miles, according to <i>Tycho Brahe</i> , and of the magnitude of the fixed	Of the lunar yeare, both cō- mon & extraordinary, ch. 19.
	Of the solar yeare, and the etymology thereof. Ch. 20.
	Of the Iulian yeare, or our vulgar yeare, & of the leap yeare, and the cause thereof, with diuers beginnings of yeares, Chap. 21.
	Vulgar errors reform'd. c. 22.
	Of

The Table.

- Of the Kalends, Nones, &c. and what they be, Cha. 23.
- Of the infortunate and fatall daies of the yeare, as also of the good and happy daies, Chap. 24.
- To finde what planet reigneth any houre in the yeare, and how long he reigneth, c. 25
- Of the natures & properties of the 7 planets, Cha. 26
- A brieffe discourse of the naturall causes of watery meteors, as snow, haile, raine, &c. Chap. 27
- Diuers signes to prognosticate what wether is towards, Chap. 28
- Of the foure quarters of the yeare, and first of Winter. Chap. 29.
- Certaine predictions of the weather in euery Moneth, with necessary Abstracts, and the poetickall rising of the starres, Chap. 30
- Predictions of euery day more particularly, Cha. 31
- Of the golden number, circle of the Sunne, Dominicall Letter, and Epact, &c. Chap. 32.
- To get the age, change, full & quarters of the Moone, Chap. 33.
- To finde what signe the Sun or Moone is in, Chap. 34
- Of the Eclipses of the Sunne and Moone, and to know when they shall happen, and the quantity of obscuration. Chap. 35
- To finde the houre of Sun-rising, & setting, the length of the day & night, with the breake of day, & continuance of twy-light. Cha. 36
- To know how long the Moone shineth, when shee riseth, with the cause of her lesse, or greater light, C. 37
- A Table to know the houre of the night by the moone, her comming to the south, the quantity of her shining, and full sea through England, Chap. 37
- Astronomicall Elections for phisick and chirurgery, depending vpon the place and course of the Moone, Chap. 38.
- Of the moueable Feasts, and diuersities of Easter, with

The Table.

with the reason of our difference with the Romans,
Chap.39.

To find the moueable feasts for euer, according to our English Kalender, Cha.40

To find the moueable feasts according to the Romane Church. Chap.41

Of the Ember and Fasting-dayes, as also of the times of mariage, Chap.42

Of weights and measures vsed in England, Chap. 43

Measures in longitude, and of the length, & the bredth and compasse of England, Ireland, and the adiacent Islands, Chap.44

To know how to reckon how much your daily expences commeth to in the whole yeare, very readily, without a Table or Calculation, Chap.45

Of the difference of gold in finenesse, and the valuation

of seuerall peeces of gold, with other necessary Tables, Chap.46.

Of the degrees of men before the Conquest, Ch.47.

The placing of Estates and Degrees of Nobility in England in this Age, C.48

Of the number of Bishops in England, and how they be to take place one before the other, and of the number of parish Churches in England, &c. Of the towns that haue Burgeses in the Parliament house, with the number of parishes in euery shire, Chap.49

A Concordancy of Yeares, containing a most exact Computation of time, with brieue Notes out of the best Chronicles against euery yeare. Also a brieue Description and vse of the same.



AD LECTOREM:
IN LAVDEM AVTHORIS,

ROBERTI BROUGHTON, *Interi-
oris Templi, Carmina.*

A *Artis, & ingenij vi, nixus (lector) in arcto*
R *Replicat Hoptonus comoda pro patria.*
T *Tramite vulgari non est ingressus: at ecce;*
H *Hic procul occultas inuenit ille vias.*
V *Frangit motus, numeros, scrutatur & astra:*
R *Rarus & ararum computus ecce tibi.*

H *Hinc tibi concursus luna, cum sole: notatur*
O *Ortus stellarum, Cosmicus, & Chronicus.*
P *Pandit deliquium solis, lunaq;: forensi*
T *Tum fastos memorat, iustitijq; dies.*
O *Optamus placeat, faueas tu: sin minus, audin?*
N *Necquicquā infestans, rumpitor inuidiā.*





AD

ARCTVRIVM HOPTON

Annis etiamnum Iuuenilibus Ho-
mine libero verè dignis Studiis

oppidò quàm insignitum, Carminè

Phaleucio ac in rura

Encomium.

AN, quem Patricius docebat olim
Iam tu ^aMaccius? an scholæ ^bvetustæ
Es Maugantius? In *isule* nē Glaſti,
An ^cMelkinus? an *amulus* Bladudi

^a Scholler to
the Irish Saint,
wrot of Geneth-
liacque Iudge-
ments; lived
vnder *Vertiger* a-
bout C D L X.
Bal.

^b A great Ma-
thematitian, president of the publique Schooles (which for those
times were as our now Vniuersities) at Caer-leon in *Munmouth*; not
instituted by *Arthur*, as *Cay* in his antiquity of *Cambridge* supposes, but
long after: otherwise how could there haue beene C C. Students
there, about the *Saxons* ariual, as is witnessed in *Camden*, out of *A-*
lexander Eschbiensis; Nor doth the *Munmouth Ieffrey* affirme, that he in-
stituted any Schoole there, but onely that he had, in the time of that
pompos celebration of the *Round Table-Order*, a Schoole of C C.
Philosophers in this Citie, which were altogether in celestiall ob-
servations, and Astrologie iudiciall *Bale* puts all this at *Chester*, but
vpon warrant of the Brittish Story (which in some things is seriously
to be regarded) it should be at *Caer-leon* vpon *Uske*, stiled *Iſen Leg. II*
Aug. in *Smith's Antoninus*, which may perhaps be meant by *Ptole-*
mies Aſyriæ dūrege *Zeſas* although he places it in another people.
He flourished vnder *Vertimer*. ^c Otherwise *Meninus*, a Monke of
Glaſtenbury in *Somerset*, an Astrologer in *Vertipers* reigne.

Madulphi

¶ d Elmer forrein Madulphi *monachus?* Robertus an *the*
writers call him.
so studious in *Perdoctus* Capito? *Tibi an* 'Bachoni
curiosities, that

hee adventured the imitation of *Dadalus*, and the British *Bladud's*
flying, but with no lesse misfortune. About the *Confessors* time was he
a Monk of *Malsbury* in *Wiltshire*, so called frō *Maldulph* a *Scot*, or *Scot-*
Hibernus, who (with *Adelm* his scholler) disputed & wrote about the
great Controuersie of celebrating the true *Passover* in his true time.

¶ Robert, surnamed *Grosse-test* Bishop of *Lincolne*, vnder *Hen. I II.*
besides his *Mathematique* sufficiencies, which remaine testified in
his *Computus*, *Higdens Poly. bronicon*, and else where, spent seuen yeares
labour in framing a *Brasen-head*, which (as *Orpheus* his did in *Leibes*)
should

Of such things as befell,
And seuen yeres besnesse
He layd, but for the lachesse
Of halfe a minute of an houre
Fro first he began labours,
He lost all that he had do.

Such a peece of *Magique* performed is by an old Monke affirmed
of *Gerebert*, (afterward Pope *Sylvester II.*) Composed *Certa*, as hee
sayes, *inspectione syderum cum videlicet omnes Planeta exordia cursus sui me-*
ditarentur, which how you can vnderstand, vnlesse, either when they are
all in those points where in the *Thema Mundi* imagination of some
Ancients (true Calculation cannot through vncertainty of *Chronogra-*
phy) placed them, or else when by *Parallax* they are (such I meane, as
may, the fue lesser) in point of their second Station at once, (a sy-
steme perhaps too rare to finde) I confesse I know not. ¶ f *Roger*
Bachon in time of *Edward I.* Doctor of *Diuinity* in *Paris*, and a *Franc-*
ciscan in *Oxford*, a *Dorsetshire* borne Gentleman, whom it pleases *Bale*
to stile, *Prastigiator*, & *Magus Necromanticus*, non in *virtute Dei*, sed *operati-*
one malorum spirituum, and *VVier* reckons him among his *Deplorati inge-*
niij homines; but that great *Clarke M. I. Dee*, long since, promised his
Apologie. Notice, that the world hath of him, proceeds for the most
part, from his *Chymique* doctrine, for which *VVoarchadunists*, and *Spagiris-*
tique writers commonly vouch him. But his workes were diuers,
both *Mathematicall*, *Physicall*, and *Theologicall*. Of some of them Cop-
pies are extant in *Peter-House*, & *Bennet Colledge* in *Cambridge*, some in
priuate hands, and in *Penbrooke Hall Library*, the Titles of some of his
speciall treatises. (not mentioned by *Bale* or *Gesner*) *De prolongatione vita*,
Antidotarium eiusdem, *De graduatione medicinarum*, (in some of which I
presume his report was of *Artephius*, whom he affirmed to haue, by art
applied to nature, liued a thousand yeares) remaine in the *Frontispice*
of a volume, the bookes themselves being unhappily seized by pla-
giary Harpyes. And questionlesse spight and ignorance (frequent ene-
mies to learning and Art) haue deprived posterity of no small benefit
by mis censuring what they vnderstood not. Howsoeuer in others, in
this learned Frier it hath bene too manifest, all whose workes fairly
written, and well bound, were, by religious pretending *Sciollists*,
damnd as diuelish, with long nailes through the, fastned to desks in the

Erang

Bal. Cent. 2.
Leland. Mal-
mesburiens.
Lib. 1. cap. 2.
Camd.
Matth. Paris
in Hen. 3.

Philostat. in
H' gothicis.
I Gouert. in
Confessi. A-
manis lib. 4.

G. Malsb. de
hist. reg. lib. 2.
cui Gerebertus
iste (contra
quam alij)
ss. Ioannes PP
XV.
De themate
mundi consule
Petrus Alli-
acens. ap. Pi-
cum Mirand.
aduers. Astro-
log. lib. 5. cap.
9. & v. lul.
Firmic.
Bal. Cent. 3.
De prastig.
Damonum.
lib. 2. cap. 4.
Th. James in
Eclog. Oxonio-
Camabrigienf.
lib. 1.
Leo Suau. in
compend. phi-
l. s. Paracels.
& ad Para-
cels. lib. 1. de
vita longa.

Franciscan library in Oxford, & there among dust & moths consumed being suspected of heresie, he was committed to prison by PP. Nicholas 4.

Anne'st Limnocharis remissa, h Bedæ,

i Suiceti ann'anima'st uti olim Homeri,

Cantori Rudio? Magis mathesi

Credam Pythagoræ, tot inter alii

Q'ras cum ingenij tot, ante pleros,

Artis symbola Patrie, Tibiq,

Sic Dentur mutuò, prius docendo

Quàm, Arcturi, poterant recens oborto.

I. Selden è Soc. I. Templ.

birth, by profession a Minorit, or Franciscan in Oxford, h For his learning & grauity sarnamed Prebyster Venerabilis, borne at Iarrow vpon Tine, in the Bishopricke of Durham, spent his life in letters vnder Benedict, or Bennet, surnamed Bishop, an English Gentleman of birth, and Abbot of i Veremouth (which founded that Abbey, and another at Iarrow, as one, and first of all brought builders of Stone-woorke, vfe of Glasse-vvindowes, Painting and such like into England from Rome, whether he trauelled fwe seuerall times) and Ceolfrid his successor, wrote De Temporibus, Computo, and other vniuersall Learning. Neuer (as some thinke) liu'd out of his native Territory, nor by any likelihood euer profest at Cambridge, as is gest at by Harrison and Cay, vpon argument drawne from a cottage there called Bedes-house, no more then Anaximander and Anaxagoras vpon I. Lidgats testimony, or then Bellerophon was an Oxford man vpon occurrence of an vknown place there titled Bellerophonis Curia in the booke of S. Fridericoides Monastery, or then this Bede and S. Colman liued, or were buried (with other old wiues tales of them) at Boscum in Suffex, as, without warrant, the vulgar there haue a tradition. Malmesbury buries him in the Abbey of Iarrow: sed modo, saith he, cum Beato Cuthberto Dunelmi Situm fere confirmat. i Roger Suicet, first inuention of the Art Calculatory in disputation, wherein multiplicatis particulis negativis & transit per esse & non esse, calculo, (which was beanes and pease) opus erat, quoties erat disputandum. The worth of this subtile Doctor, Cardan and his most penetrating antagonist Scaliger, enough blazon: nor do the Titles of Calculationes, and Quisquilia Suicetica in Vires, and Pic, Mirandula much detract from him. He was author of an Ephemerides, and other of that nature, besides a booke of the Art Cabalistique. Oxford was his Vniuersity, and vader Ed. 3, as is thought was iustly prou'd of him,

1. Toim
r. b. Albion
lib. 2.

Laur. Hun
fred. prefat.
ad Iesuiti sim
Homer Ca
rex you.
Br. Tuin. ap
Oxon. lib. 2.

Camden. in
Brigant. Ma
mesbur. lib. 3
det gest. reg.
cap. 3. Henric
Hunindor
lib 4. Bed. in
Egit. hist.
Angl.
Bed. lib. 5. hist
Anglic. cap.
30. Malmesb.
de Pontific.
lib. 5. Bal.
Cent. 2.
Hist. Dunelm
menf. Br. Tuin
apolog. 2.
Cas. Antiq.
Cantabrig.
lib. 1.
Br. Tuin. ap
3.
I. Sarisb. in
Metalogic.
lib. 1. cap. 3.
Bal. cent. 2.
Gesner. bibl.
thes.

♈ Aries is of the East, Masculine, Fiery, and Cholericke. Governeth the Head, Face, Eyes, and Eares, &c. and sicknesses, the Apoplexie, Mummia, Spots, Abortifinents, Ring-wormes, and Morpewes, &c.

place

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27	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
28	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
29	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
30	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
31	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈

January hath xxxi. daies.

3

The English Kalender.

Rom
Kale

Heb. No.	Days.	Sund. Let.	Festiuall and fasting dayes, with old S. names	Calends Nones, & Ides	Prime	Digits	Between moone, & suns eclipse.	Prime.	Full moone & her eclipse.	Digits.	Days.	Sund. Let.
	1	A	Circumcision	Kalend	3	0	4. 48. P	0	0	0	11	D
	2	B	Oct of Ste	4 No	0	0	0	12	12, 26, P	0	12	E
	3	C	Oct of Ioh	3 No	16	0	7. 58 A	0	0	0	13	F
	4	D	Oct of Iun.	prid. no		0		I	11, 21, p	0	14	G
	5	E	Ep. deuote	Nonas	5	0	7. 15. P	0	0	0	15	A
	6	F	Epiphany.	8 Id	0	0	0	9	3, 13, p	0	16	B
41	7	G	wed com. in	7 Id	13	0	9. 52, A	0	0	0	17	C
	8	A	Lucia. pfect	6 Id	1	0	8. 41. P	17	5, 8 A	0	18	D
	9	B	Joyce. vire	5 Id		0		6	12, 12, p	0	19	E
	10	C	Sol in aquari	4 Id	18	0	8. 24. P	14	8. 7, P	1	20	F
	11	D	Linus mart	3 Id	10	0	16 A	3	5, 43 p	0	21	G
	12	E	Philare.	prid. Id	7	0	1. 18 P	0	0	0	22	A
42	13	F		Idus	0	0	0	11	11, 31 A	0	23	B
	14	G	Felix pfect.	19 Kl	15	0	9. 21. A	0	0	0	24	C
	15	A	Maure. abb.	18 Kl	0	0	0	19	6. 28, p	0	25	D
	16	B	Marcellus.	17 Kl	4	0	7. 31 p	0	0	0	26	E
	17	C	Anthony	16 Kl	12	0	10 P	8	5, 36, A	0	27	F
	18	D	Disca. vire	15 Kl	0	0	0	16	1, 6, P	0	28	G
	19	E	Molsta. Bl.	14 Kl	1	0	5. 12. A	5	9, 41, P	0	29	A
	20	F		13 Kl	9	0	3. 18 P	0	0	0	30	B
43	21	G	Agnes vire.	12 Kl	0	0	0	13	9, 19, P	0	31	C
	22	A	Sinc. Mart	11 Kl	17	0	7. 54. P	0	0	0		Febr
	23	B	Terra. begin	10 Kl	0	0	0	2	5, 31, P	0	2	E
	24	C	Timochte.	9 Kl	6	0	2. 52. P	0	0	0	3	F
	25	D	Con. of paul	8 Kl	14	0	9. 43. P	10	11, 40 A	0	4	G
	26	E	Pollicar. Bl.	7 Kl	3	0	11. P	18	7. 2, A	0	5	A
	27	F		6 Kl	14	0	28. 7. A	7	2, 37, P	0	6	B
44	28	G	Agne. the sec	5 Kl	11	0	6. 14. A	0	0	0	7	C
	29	A	Galeri. Bish	4 Kl	19	0	6 P	15	14, 26 A	0	8	D
	30	B	Batild quee.	3 Kl	0	0	0	4	1, 23, P	0	9	E
	31	C	Victor & sac	prid. Kl	0	0	9. 25. A	0	0	0	10	F

♉ Taurus is of the South, Feminine, Earthly, and Melancholy. Gouverneth the Necke, Throat, and Voyce. Sickneses the Squinancies, Scrophulus, Cathars, and horfeneffe: and is a fortunate signe in most things.

place

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	♉	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
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28	♉	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
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31	♉	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈

In the Leape year February hath 29 dayes, and S. Mathias day is obserued the 24 day.

Februarie

Februarie hath xxviij. dayes.

5

The English Kalender.

Rom
Kalē

Heb. No	Days.	Sund Let.	Festiuall and fasting dayes, with their names	Kalē Mones, & Ides.	Length day	parts ecl.	New moone & suns eclipse.	Prime	Full moone, and her eclipse.	parts ecl.	Days.	Sund Let.
	1	E	fast,	Kalends	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	G
	2	E	Purif. of Ma	4 No	16		5.43. A	0	0	0	12	A
	3	F		3 No	0		0	0	0	0	13	B
45	4	S	Gilbert bish.	prid. No	5		11.15. A	0	0	0	14	C
	5	A	Agathus vtr	Nonas.	13	8	11. P 9.1	6.45. A	0	0	15	D
	6	B		8 Id	2	0	0	17	3.14. P	0	16	E
	7	C	Angle bish.	7 Id	3	0	6.47. A	6	10.42. A	0	17	F
	8	D	Paul bishop	6 Id	10	0	5.8. P	0	0	0	18	G
	9	E	Sol in pisces	5 Id	18	0	3.25. P	14	3.20. A	0	19	A
	10	F		4 Id	0	0	0	3	11.45. A	0	20	B
46	11	G	Eustace, bi	3 Id	7		9.17. A	0	0	0	21	C
	12	A	Terme end	prid. Id.	0		0	11	6.43. A	0	22	D
	13	B	Wolstane.	Idus.	15		3.44. A	0	0	0	23	E
	14	C	Valentine.	16 Kl	0	0	0	19	7.47. A	0	24	F
	15	D	Julian vtr	15 Kl	4	0	2.53. A	8	4.31. P	0	25	G
	16	E	Constance.	14 Kl	11	0	7.14. A	16	11.44. P	0	26	A
	17	F		13 Kl	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	B
47	18	G	Simon bish	12 Kl	0	0	0	5	10.50. A	0	28	C
	19	A	Nat. H Pr. W	11 Kl	9.1		5.52. A	0	0	0	2	E
	20	B	Willelm vtr	10 Kl	0	0	0	13	1.30. A	0	3	F
	21	C	70 Martirs	9 Kl	0	0	1.39. P	0	0	0	4	G
	22	D	Cath. S. P	8 Kl	0	0	0	2	1.47. A	0	5	A
	23	E	Policar. fast	7 Kl	0	0	3.16. A	10	5. P	0	6	B
	24	F	Mathi. Apost	6 Kl	0	0	10.23. P	18	Mid-	0	7	C
48	25	G	Alceterne.	5 Kl	0	0	8.42. A	7	night.	0	8	D
	26	A	Relcoz mar.	4 Kl	0	0	4. P	15	8.12. A	0	9	E
	27	B	Augustine	3 Kl	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	F
	28	C	Edward bish	prid. Kl	19		9.33. A					

March

March hath xxxj. dayes.

The Moone 30

II Gemini is of the West, Masculine, Airie, and Sanguine. Ruleth the shoulders, Armes, & Hands. Of sicknesses, Phlegmones, Feriuncula, and other proceeding of blood in the same places, and is a bad Signe to bleed vnder.

place

	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	X
1	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
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6	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
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30	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
31	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈

March

March hath xxxj. dayes.

7

The English Kalender.

Rom
Kale

Heb. No	Days.	Sund Let.	Festiuall and fasting dayes, with old s. names	Kalēds, Mones, & Ides.	Prime. s.	Digits	New Moone & suns eclipse.	Prime. s.	Full Moone and her eclipse.	Digits	Days.	Sund. Let.
1	D		David Bish	Kalēds	o	o	o	4	6.2. A	o	11	G
2	E		Chad.	6 No	8	o	3.13. A	12	12. p	o	12	A
3	F			5 No	16	o	10.10. p	1	4.5. p	o	13	B
49 4	G		Adrian ma	4 No	o	o	o	o	o	o	14	C
5	A		Euseb. mar	3 No	o	o	o	o	o	o	15	D
6	B		Act. & Act.	puo. no	5	o	o.34. A	9	5.30. p	o	16	E
7	C		Derpe. & Fe	Ronas	2	11	4.5.4. P	17	0.42. A	o	17	F
8	D		EL. martyre	8 Id	13	o	12.8. A	6	9.38. A	o	18	G
9	E		Agapite bti	7 Id	10	o	3.15. A	14	9.47. P	o	19	A
10	F			6 Id	o	o	o	o	o	o	20	B
50 11	G		Solin Aries.	5 Id	18	o	8.20. A	o	o	o	21	C
12	A		Gregorie	4 Id	o	o	o	3	6.0. A	o	22	D
13	B		Theodoze.	3 Id	7	o	3.12. A	11	11.52. p	2	23	E
14	C		Candide m	puo. Id	15	o	8.40. P	o	o	o	24	F
15	D		Longinus	Idus.	o	o	o	19	6.28. p	o	25	G
16	E		Gertrud. bti	17. kl. Ap	4	o	10.18. A	o	o	o	26	A
17	F			16 kl	o	o	7.40. p	8	3.52. A	o	27	B
51 18	G		Edwa. king	15 kl	o	o	o	16	9.2. A	o	28	C
19	A		Iol. mart.	14 kl	o	o	o	o	o	o	29	D
20	B		Euthbert.	13 kl	o	o	9.22. p	5	1.10. A	o	30	E
21	C		Benedict.	12 kl	o	o	o	13	2.12. p	o	31	F
22	D		Paulinus.	11 kl	7	o	7.41. A	o	o	o	April	
23	E		Theod.	10 kl	5	o	0.44. p	2	3.36. p	o	2	A
24	F		Init. Reg. Jac	9 kl	o	o	o	10	4.55. p	19	3	B
52 25	G		Ana. of Mary	8 kl	14	o	10.14. A	1	o	o	4	C
26	A		Caltoz mar	7 kl	o	o	5.39. p	18	2.4. A	o	5	D
27	B		Martian	6 kl	11	o	13.10. p	7	9.37. A	o	6	E
28	C		Dorothe.	5 kl	o	o	o	15	7.25. p	o	7	F
29	D		Quintine.	4 kl	o	o	o	o	o	o	8	G
30	E		Guido. mar.	3 kl	19	11	1.47. A	4	11.7. p	o	9	A
31	F			puo. kl	3	o	8.36. p	o	o	o	10	B

☿ Cancer is of the North, Feminine, Watery, and Flegmaticke. Ruleth the Breast, Ribbes, pappes of women, Longs, Liuer, and Spleene. Of sicknesses, Alopesia, watery eyes, Coughes, Rheumes, Scabbes, and Leprosie, and is good to diminish Choler, to take Elecuaries, and to Iourney.

place

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Aprill hath xxx. daies.

9

The English Kalender.

Rom
Kalē

Heb. No.	Dayes.	Sund. Let.	Festivals and fasting dayes, with old S. names	Calends, Nones, & Ides.	Prime. & Digits.	New Moone & suns eclipse.	Prime. & Digits.	Full Moone and her eclipse.	Days.	Sund. Let.
1	1	C	Theodo. bu	Calends	0	0	0	0	11	C
	2	A	Dary Egi	4 No	16	2. 53. P	0	0	12	D
	3	B	Rich. bishop.	3 No	0	0	1	6. 25. P	13	E
	4	C	Ambrs. bish	prid. No	5	17. 7. A	9	15. 6. P	14	F
	5	D	Martia. mar	Nonas.	2	3. 53. A	19	10. 28. A	15	G
	6	E	Egthippus.	8 Id	13	17. 19. A	6	10. 32. A	16	A
	7	F	Miseri Dom.	7 Id	10	4. 28. P	2	0	17	B
	8	G	Quind. Pasch	6 Id	0	0	14	12. 16. P	18	C
	9	A	Pasch 7 vic	5 Id	8	0	0	0	19	D
	10	B	Solin Taurus	4 Id	18	1. 25. A	3	10. 26. P	20	E
	11	C		3 Id	7	6. 44. P	0	0	21	F
	12	D	Elbur. & va	prid. Id	0	0	11	2. 12. P	22	G
	13	E	Senon bish.	Idus.	15	8. 43. A	0	0	23	A
	14	F	Inubilate.	18 kl. Ma	4	6. 42. P	19	3. 16. A	24	B
	15	G	Tres pasche	17 kl	0	0	8	10. 18. A	25	C
	16	A	Indore bish	16 kl	12	1. 5. A	16	6. 17. P	26	D
	17	B	Amicete bish	15 kl	1	3. 44. P	0	0	27	E
	18	C	Eleutherus	14 kl	0	0	5	4. 22. P	28	F
	19	D	Alphag. may	13 kl	9	3. 5. P	0	0	29	G
	20	E	Victor bish	12 kl	17	10. P	13	10. 57. A	30	A
	21	F	Cantate	11 kl	0	0	2	4. 36. P	May	
	22	G	Mense Pasch	10 kl	6	0. 28. A	0	0	2	D
	23	A	S. George	9 kl	14	7. 26. P	10	5. 13. A	3	E
	24	B	Wilfrid. Fast	8 kl	0	0	18	0. 25. A	4	F
	25	C	Marke Euan	7 kl	3	0. 55. A	7	7. 22. P	5	G
	26	D	Clete bishop	6 kl	11	0. 56. P	0	0	6	A
	27	E	vozem fucun	5 kl	0	0	15	7. 25. A	7	B
	28	F	or Rogation.	4 kl	19	6. 3. P	0	0	8	C
	29	G	Quinq. pasch	3 kl	0	0	4	3. 35. P	9	D
	30	A	Erkenwald.	prid kl	8	0. 48. P	0	0	10	E

B

May

♌ Leo is of the East, Masculine, fiery, and cholericke, ruleth the Heart, Stomacke, Backe, Sides, and Midriffe with Virgo: Of sicknesses, Cardiac, trembling of the heart, and founding: It is nought to vomit, good to beginne that you would haue publike.

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May hath xxxj. dayes.

II

The English Kalender.

Rom
Kalē

Heb. No	Days.	Sund Let.	Festiuall and fasting dayes. with old & names	Kalēds & Ides.	Prime. &	Digis	New moone. & suns eclipse.	Prime &	Full moone. and her eclipse.	Digis	Days.	Sund Let.	
1		B	Phil. & Iaco.	Kalēds.	0	0	0	0	12	9, 25, A	0	11	E
2		C	Athanasius	6 No.	16	0	5, 12, A	0	0	0	12	F	
3		D	Imūe, s. cruc	5 No.	5	0	7, 32, p	1	3, 45, A	0	13	G	
4		E	Christopher	4 No.	0	0	0	0	17	8, 48, P	7	14	A
5		F	Terme ends	3 No.	13	0	2, 36, A	9	24, 53, A	0	15	B	
6		G	No. port. lat.	prid. no	2	0	2	A	6	10, 23, A	0	16	E
7		A	Joh. of beue	Romas	10	0	5, 36, A	0	0	0	17	D	
8		B	Appa. smic.	8 Id	0	0	0	0	14	3, 26, A	0	18	E
9		C	trans. Rich	7 Id	18	0	4, 44, p	0	0	0	19	F	
10		D	Gordian.	6 Id	0	0	0	0	3	1, 11, p	0	20	G
11		E	Whitsunday	5 Id	7	11	7, 48	0	0	0	21	A	
12		F	Sol in Gemi	4 Id	15	0	7	p	11	1, 48, A	0	22	B
13		G	Sernatius.	3 Id	0	0	0	0	19	10, 56, A	0	23	C
14		A	Bonifattus.	prid. Id	4	0	2, 33, A	8	6, 28, p	0	24	D	
15		B	Isidor. mar.	Idus.	12	0	0, 54, A	0	0	0	25	E	
16		C		17. Kl. Iu	0	0	0	0	16	4, 9, A	0	26	F
17		D	trans. Bern.	16 Kl	1	0	20, 34, A	0	0	0	27	G	
18		E	Diole. mar.	15 Kl	0	0	0	0	5	7, 49, A	0	28	A
19		F	Dunstan. cō	14 Kl	9	0	5, 19, A	2	0	0	29	B	
20		G	Barnardin.	13 Kl	17	0	5, 43, A	13	2, 47, A	0	30	C	
21		A	Helen. quee.	12 Kl	6	0	7, 40, p	2	2, 43, A	0	31	D	
22		B	Deideris.	11 Kl	0	0	0	0	10	11, 34, A	0	June	
23		C	Term. begin	10 Kl	14	0	3, 14, A	18	6, 58, p	0	2	F	
24		D	Adelm. bish	9 Kl	3	0	Moone,	0	0	0	3	G	
25		E	Augustine.	8 Kl	11	0	12, 49, A	7	5, 55, A	0	4	A	
26		F	Wede. priest	7 Kl	0	0	0	0	15	8, 43, p	0	5	B
27		G	Germane.	6 Kl	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	C	
28		A	Eozo. mart.	5 Kl	19	0	9, 41, A	0	0	0	7	D	
29		B	Nichomede.	4 Kl	0	0	0	0	4	6, 44, A	0	8	E
30		C	Felix. bish.	3 Kl	8	0	3, 1, A	12	10, 25, p	0	9	F	
31		D	Aetne.	prid. Kl	16	12	4, 57, p	0	0	0	10	G	

B 2

June

♊ Virgo is of the South, Feminine, Earthly, and Melancholy. Ruleth the Belly, Guts, and Midriffe with Leo. Of sicknesses, Iliaca, and Coliaca Passio, Opilations of the Spleene, and blacke iaundies. Good to wooc, naught to marry because of barrenesse.

© place.

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Iune hath xxx. daies.

13

The English Kalender.

Rom
Kals

Heb. No.	Days.	Sund. Let	Festiuall and fasting dayes with old S. names	Kalends, Nones, & Ides,	Prime. 8	Digits. 6	New moon & suns eclipse	Prime. 8	Full moon. & her eclipse	Digits. 2	Days.	Sund. Let
	1	B	Richome de	Kalend.	0	0	0	0	11.28.A	0	11	A
	2	F		4 No.	5	0	2.56.A	9	6.28.P	0	12	B
10	3	C	Quind. Trini.	3 No.	13	0	0	0	17 8.17.A	0	13	C
	4	A	Petrocius.	mid-No	2	0	2.56.A	0	0	0	14	D
	5	B	Bonifa. bish	Nones.	10	0	9.26.P	6	0.20.A	0	15	E
	6	C	Claudius.	8 Id.	0	0	0	0	14 0.54.P	0	16	F
	7	D	Gostauc.	7 Id.	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	G
	8	E	Edard.	6 Id.	18	0	6.0. P	0	0	0	18	H
	9	F		5 Id.	7	0	6.17.P	3	0.36.A	0	19	I
11	10	G	Tres Trinita	4 Id.	15	0	15.26.p	11	11.14.A	0	20	J
	11	A	Barna. apol	3 Id.	4	0	10.28.A	19	6.25.P	0	21	K
	12	B	Sol in cancer	mid Id.	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	L
	13	C	Tearme ends	Idus	12	0	8.45.P	8	3.15.A	0	23	M
	14	D	Basil bishop	8 Kal.	11	0	1.47.P	16	3.16.P	0	24	N
	15	E	Aste.	17 Kl	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	O
	16	F		16 Kl	1	0	1.41.A	5	11.15.P	0	26	P
1	17	G	Botolph. m	15 Kl	9	0	8.25.p	13	29. P	0	27	Q
	18	A	Barth. mar	14 Kl	17	0	7.16.P	2	7.4. P	0	28	R
	19	B	Nat. Reg. Iac	13 Kl	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	S
	20	C	Trin. Eow	12 Kl	6	0	3.24.A	10	6.53.P	0	30	T
	21	D	Clairour vi.	11 Kl	14	0	10.22.A	0	0	0	July	
	22	E	Alban. mart.	10 Kl	3	0	11.41.P	18	4.29.A	0	3	A
	23	F	Fast	9 Kl	3	0	0	0	7 6. P	0	3	B
13	24	G	Iohn Baptift.	8 Kl	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	C
	25	A	Tras. of Cl	7 Kl	0	0	0	0	15 11. A	0	5	D
	26	B	Ioh. & Paul	6 Kl	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	E
	27	C	Crescente	5 Kl	19	0	0.5. A	4	8.14.P	0	7	F
	28	D	Leonis. fast	4 Kl	8	0	3.16.p	0	0	0	8	G
	29	E	S. Peter apost	3 Kl	0	0	0	0	12 9.26.A	0	9	H
	30	F	Co. of Paul	mid Kl	6	0	2.36.A	1	6.34.P	0	10	I

B 3

July

♎ Libra is West, Masculine, Airie, and Sanguine, ruleth the Loynes, Nauell, Reynes, Buttockes, and Bladder with Scorpio: Of sicknesses dimnesse of sight, stopping of vrine, the stone in the Reynes, and Cholicke, &c. Diminish choler, Iourney, vse no Venery.

place

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Iuly hath xxxj. dayes.

15

The English Kalender.

Rom
Kalē

Heb. No.	Days.	Sund. Let.	Festivals and fasting dayes, with old S. names	Kalēds. Names, & Ides.	Prime.	Digits.	New Moone & suns eclipse.	Prime.	Full Moone and her eclipse.	Digits.	Days.	Sund. Let.	
14	1	G	Oct. Jo. bap	Kalēds	5	●	10. 9. A	9	14. 30. p	0	11	C	
	2	A	Ust of Ma	6	No	13	0	5. 33. p	17	9. 14. p	0	12	O
	3	B	tra of Tho	5	No	2	0	5. 56. p	0	0	0	13	F
	4	C	Trā. of mar	4	No	0	0	0	6	3. 15. p	0	14	F
	5	D	3oe virgin.	3	No	10	0	12. 38. p	0	0	0	15	G
	6	E	De. De. & D	prid. No	0	0	0	0	14	10. 3. A	●	16	A
	7	F	Martialis	Nonas.	18	0	5. 6. p	0	0	0	0	17	B
15	8	G	depos. Grin	8	Id	0	0	0	3	10. 36. A	0	18	C
	9	A	Cyill. bish.	7	Id	7	0	3. 9. A	11	7. 9. p	0	19	D
	10	B	Sept. fratr.	6	Id	15	0	10. 49. A	0	0	0	20	E
	11	C	Tran. wene	5	Id	4	●	7. 27. p	19	2. 26. A	●	21	F
	12	D	Nab. & Felix	4	Id	0	0	0	8	1. 22. p	0	22	G
	13	E	Solin Leo.	3	Id	12	0	3. 12. A	0	0	0	23	A
	14	F		prid. Id.	0	0	0	0	16	4. 1. A	0	24	B
16	15	G	Tr. Swith	Idus.	1	0	5. 0. p	0	0	0	0	25	C
	16	A	Renclm. kin	17. kl Au	0	0	12. 24. p	5	2. 1. p	0	0	26	D
	17	B	Tr. of Dlin	16	kl	8	0	13. 50. p	17	17. 53. p	●	27	E
	18	C	Arnolp bish.	15	kl	17	0	3. 21. A	2	7. 4. p	0	28	F
	19	D	Dog. dai. beg	14	kl	6	0	0. 36. A	0	0	0	29	G
	20	E	Marga. vir.	13	kl	14	0	5. 47. p	10	2. 5. A	0	30	A
	21	F	Praxed. vir.	12	kl	0	0	0	18	4. 38. p	0	31	B
17	22	G	Dary mag	11	kl	3	●	1. 13. A	0	0	0	Aug.	
	23	A	Apolin. bish	10	kl	0	0	0	7	8. 40. A	0	1	D
	24	B	Christ. fast	9	kl	11	0	1. 44. A	0	0	0	2	E
	25	C	Iames apos	8	kl	0	0	0	15	2. 12. A	0	3	F
	26	D	Annat. mar	7	kl	19	0	1. 17. p	0	0	0	4	G
	27	E	7 sleepers.	6	kl	0	0	0	4	8. 6. A	0	5	A
	28	F	Samson. bi	5	kl	0	0	0	12	6. 49. p	1	6	B
18	29	G	Fell & his fe	4	kl	16	0	11. 6. A	0	0	0	7	C
	30	A	Abdo & Sen	3	kl	5	0	6. 5. p	1	2. 1. A	0	8	D
	31	B	Germane.	prid. Kl	0	0	0	0	9	10. 43. A	0	9	E

B 4

August

Scorpio is of the North, Feminine, watery, and flegmaticke, and ruieth the secret members, the fundament and bladder, with Libra. Of sicknesses all filthy scabbs, and spots in the face, losse of sight, Canker and Hæmarhoides, Leprosie, Alopecia, and French pox. Use drugges; else infortunate.

place

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August hath xxxj. dayes.

17

The English Kalender.

Rom
Kalē

Heb No	Days.	Festivals and fasting dayes with of s. na	Kalends Nones, & Ides.	Prime	Digis	New moone & time eclipse.	Prime	Full moone, and her eclipse.	Digis	Days.	Sund Let.
1	1	Januarius	Kalends	13	●	4.16.A	17	11.48.A	0	11	F
2	2	Steph. mar	4 No	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	G
3	3	Inue of Ste	3 No	0	0	0	0	6.10.A	0	13	A
4	4		prid.No	10	0	3.53.A	0	0	0	14	B
19	5	Gouries cōf.	Nonas	0	0	0	14	0.31.A	0	15	C
6	6	Tras. Chist	8 Id	18	0	2.52.A	3	7.17.P	17	16	D
7	7	Feast of Iesu	7 Id	7	0	11.8.A	0	0	0	17	E
8	8	Cirlacke.	6 Id	15	0	0.8. p	11	2.43.A	0	18	F
9	9	Romat. mar.	5 Id	0	0	0	13	Noone.	0	19	G
10	10	Law mart.	4 Id	4	0	6.22.A	0	0	0	20	A
11	11		3 Id	12	●	9.41.P	8	1.36.A	0	21	B
20	12	Clare virgi.	prid.Id.	0	0	0	16	6.33.P	0	22	C
13	13	Hypolite	Idus.	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	D
14	14	Sol in Virgo.	19 kl	1	0	8.52.A	0	0	0	24	E
15	15	Ass. of Mart	18 kl	9	0	11.30.P	5	3.56.A	0	25	F
16	16	Roch. mart.	17 kl	17	0	11.6.A	13	5.14.P	0	26	G
17	17	Oct of Laur	16 kl	8	0	6.5. p	2	2.37.A	13	27	A
18	18		15 kl	0	0	0	10	9.56.A	0	28	B
21	19	Agustus ma	14 kl	14	0	2.28.A	0	0	0	29	C
20	20	Lodowick.	13 kl	0	0	0	18	5.8.A	0	30	D
21	21	Barnard	12 kl	3	0	1.50.A	7	11.5.P	0	31	E
22	22	Det. assump	11 kl	11	●	8.34.P	0	0	0	Sept	
23	23	Timot. Fast	10 kl	0	0	0	15	5.57.P	0	2	G
24	24	Barth. Apost.	9 kl	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	A
25	25		8 kl	19	0	1.6.A	4	7.1.P	0	4	B
22	26	Sept. in mar	7 kl	3	0	11.18.A	0	0	0	5	C
27	27	Ruff. mar.	6 kl	16	0	7.1.P	12	3.17.A	0	6	D
28	28	August bish.	5 kl	0	0	0	1	10.35.A	0	7	E
29	29	Dog. dai. end	4 kl	5	0	3.42.A	9	9.32.P	0	8	F
30	30	Felix & And	3 kl	3	0	4.22.P	0	0	0	9	G
31	31	Euthbert.	prid. Kl	13	0	0	17	3.49.A	0	10	A

September

The Moone 29

♄ Sagittarius is of the East. Masculine, Fiery, and Cholericke. ruleth the Thighes and Hyppes: Of sicknesses hot Feuers Opthalima and bleared eyes, and fallies from high places, and from horses; diminish flegme, conferre with Lawyers, vse shooting.

place.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	place.
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3	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	20
4	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	21
5	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	22
6	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	23
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30	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	18

September

September hath xxx. daies.

19

The English Kalender.

Rom
Kale

Heb.No.	Daves.	Sund. Let	Festiuall and fasting dayes with old S. names	Kale is Jones. & Ides.	Prime. 3	Digits.	New moon & huns eclipse	Prime. 8	Full moon. & her eclipse	Digits. 9	Daves.	Sund. Let
1	F	Giles Abbot	Kalend	2	0	1.24.A	6	10.16.P	0	11	B	
23 2	G	Ancho-mari	4 No.	10	6.37.P	0	0	0	0	12	C	
3	A	Dydin. Greg	3 No.	0	0	0	14	2.9.P	0	13	D	
4	B	Lea. of Cut	pid. No	18	11.48.A	0	0	0	0	14	E	
5	C	Bertine.	Nonas.	7	6.58.P	3	3.33.A	0	0	15	F	
6	D	Eugenius.	8 Id.	0	0	10	11	10.30.A	5	16	G	
7	E	Nat. of Mary	7 Id.	15	2.16.A	0	0	0	0	17	A	
8	F	Nat. of S. mar	6 Id.	4	7.41.P	19	0	8.A	0	18	B	
14 9	G	Sorg. Bart	5 Id.	0	0	0	8	4.13.P	0	19	C	
10	A	Silvius.	4 Id.	12	1.19.P	0	0	0	0	20	D	
11	B	Prot. & Dia.	3 Id.	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	E	
12	C	Partian.	pid Id	1	10.2.P	16	10.48.A	0	0	22	F	
13	D	Sol in Libra	Idus	0	0	0	1	0	0	23	G	
14	E	Holy Crosse	8. Noct	9	10.36.A	25	19.48.A	0	0	24	A	
15	F	Det. of War	17 Kl	17	1.14.P	13	5.32.A	0	0	25	B	
25 16	G	Edith virg.	16 Kl	6	2.53.A	10	8.39.P	0	0	26	C	
17	A	Lambert	15 Kl	14	1.7.P	0	0	0	0	27	D	
18	B	Uict & Cor.	14 Kl	0	0	0	18	8.49.P	0	28	E	
19	C	Januar. mar	13 Kl	3	6.9.P	0	0	0	0	29	F	
20	D	Eustace. fast	12 Kl	0	0	0	7	3.47.P	0	30	G	
21	E	Matthew ap.	11 Kl	11	1.0.P	0	0	0	0	Octo.		
22	F	Mauritius	10 Kl	0	0	0	15	9.38.A	0	1	B	
26 23	G	Tecla virg.	9 Kl	19	Moone.	0	0	0	0	2	C	
24	A	Andocheus	8 Kl	8	8.10.P	4	4.20.A	0	0	3	D	
25	B	Firmine.	7 Kl	0	0	0	12	11.47.A	0	4	E	
26	C	Cypri. & Tust	6 Kl	16	4.35.A	1	9.21.P	0	0	5	F	
27	D	Cosm. & Dam	5 Kl	5	3.42.P	0	0	0	0	6	G	
28	E	Cursper.	4 Kl	0	0	0	9	10.55.A	0	7	A	
29	F	S Michael	3 Kl	13	7.14.A	17	8.39.P	0	0	8	B	
27 30	G	Jerom Die	pid Kl	2	4.40.P	0	0	0	0	9	C	

October

♄ Capricorne is of the South, Feminine, Earthly, and Melancholy, Ruleth the Knees. Of sicknesses, ache in the Knees, deafnesse, losse of speech, and sight, Itch, Scabbes, and fowlnesse of the Skinne. Conuerse with old men, sow, plant, make Gardens.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
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28	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄
29	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄
30	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄
31	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄	♄

October hath xxxj. dayes.

21

The English Kalender.


Rom
Kale

Heb No	Daves.	Sund. Let.	Festiuall and fasting dayes, with old S. names	Kale. 20. Jones, & Ides.	Prime. 6	Digits 6	New Moone & Suns eclipse.	Prime. 8	Full Moone and ver eclipse.	Digits 2	Daves.	Sund. Let.
1	A		Remigius i	Kale. 20.	0	0	0	0	25. P	0	11	D
2	B		Leodegar B	6 Ides.	0	0	8, 36, A	14	2, 43, A	0	12	E
3	C		Eandio mar	5 Ides.	18	0	3, 34. P	0	0	0	13	F
4	D		Francis con	4 Ides.	0	0	0	3	Moone.	0	14	G
5	E		Apollinaris.	3 Ides.	7	0	3, 38. A	11	7, 36. P	0	15	A
6	F			p id Ides.	15	0	Moone.	0	0	0	16	B
28 7	G		Octa. Marti	Romas	0	0	0	19	1. 52. P	0	17	C
8	A		Delagt. vir	8 Ides.	0	0	11, 46. P	0	0	0	18	D
9	B		Terme begin	7 Ides.	0	0	0	8	7, 55. A	0	19	E
10	C		Sere & Cte	6 Ides.	12	0	6, 40. A	0	0	0	20	F
11	D		Nichas. vir	5 Ides.	0	0	0	16	2. 5. A	0	21	G
12	E		Callst.	4 Ides.	1	0	11, 9. A	0	0	0	22	A
13	F			3 Ides.	9	0	9, 13. P	5	4, 26. A	0	23	B
29 14	G		Sol in scorp	mid Ides.	17	0	1, 20. A	13	1, 17. P	0	24	C
15	A		Helwes fent	Idus.	0	0	0	2	16, 17. A	0	25	D
16	B		Nich. moim	1 kl. No	0	0	0	10	7, 43. A	0	26	E
17	C		Etheldr. fast	10 kl.	14	0	2, 42. A	0	0	0	27	F
18	D		Luke Euang	15 kl.	0	0	0	18	2, 25. P	19	28	G
19	E		Frideswide	14 kl.	3	0	1, 55. A	7	18, 55. P	0	29	A
20	F			13 kl.	0	0	0	6	1, 44. P	0	30	B
30 21	G		St. Mar. virg	12 kl.	11	0	5, 15. A	0	0	0	30	C
22	A		Mary Sol	11 kl.	19	0	10, 5. P	0	0	0	None	
23	B		Romau. arch	10 kl.	1	0	35, 19. A	4	1, 49. P	0	2	E
24	C		Wagloy.	9 kl.	3	0	5, 31. A	12	8, 53. P	0	3	F
25	D		Cril. & Cril	8 kl.	10	0	2, 38. P	0	0	0	4	G
26	E		Ursula virg	7 kl.	0	0	0	1	10, 56. A	0	5	A
27	F		Florence. fast	6 kl.	5	0	6, 42. A	0	0	0	6	B
31 28	G		Simon & Iud	5 kl.	1	0	0, 26. A	9	3, 16. A	0	7	C
29	A		Narcissus	4 kl.	0	0	0	17	1, 26. P	0	8	D
30	B		Germa. bish	3 kl.	0	0	3, 21. A	0	0	0	9	E
31	C		Dunetne	p id kl.	10	0	9, 24. P	6	3, 40. A	0	10	F

November

22 November hath xxx. dayes.

The Moone 29

 Aquarius is of the West, Masculine, Airie, and Sanguine, and ruleth the Legges: Of sicknesses Feuer Quartanes, blacke Jaunders, swelling of the Legges, and varices. Diminish Melancholy, lay foundations, plant, build, &c.

place

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	ml
1	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	18
2	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	19
3	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	20
4	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	21
5	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	22
6	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	23
7	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	24
8	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	25
9	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	26
10	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	27
11	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	28
12	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	29
13	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾
14	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	1
15	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	2
16	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	3
17	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	4
18	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	5
19	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	6
20	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	7
21	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	8
22	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	9
23	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	11
24	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	12
25	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	13
26	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	14
27	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	15
28	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	16
29	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	17
30	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	18

Nouember hath xxx dayes.

23

The English Kalender.

Rom
Kale

Feb. No	Days.	Sund Let.	Festiuall and fasting dayes, with old S. names	Saints, Dones, & Ides.	Prime. &	Digits	New Moone & luns eclipse.	Prime. &	Full Moone & luns eclipse.	Digits	Days.	Sund Let.
1	D		All Saints,	Kaleds	0	0	0	14	2. 22. p	0	11	G
2	F		All Soules.	4 No	18	0	5. 51. A	3	2. 39. p	0	12	A
3	F		Minisrid of.	3 No	7	0	1. 46. P	0	0	0	13	B
32 4	S		Amantins	prid. No	15	0	0 18. A	11	6. 36. A	0	14	C
5	A		Papists consp	Nonas.	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	D
6	B		Leonarv.	8 Id	0	0	0	19	8. 54. A	0	16	E
7	C		Wilb. o. o.	7 Id	4	0	6. 3 A	0	0	0	17	F
8	D		4 Crowned.	6 Id	12	0	11. 30. P	8	3. 29. A	0	18	G
9	E		Theodore.	5 Id	0	0	0	16	9. 20. p	8	19	A
10	F		Mar. b. of R	4 Id	1	0	11. 9. P	0	0	0	20	B
33 11	G		Martine.	3 Id	9	0	19. 23. P	5	3. 31. p	0	21	C
12	A		Solin Sagit.	prid. Id	17	0	3. 23. P	13	11. 57. p	0	22	D
13	B		Trā. of Erk	Idus.	0	0	0	2	8. 35. A	0	23	E
14	C			18 kl. De	6	0	3. 24. A	10	10. 51. p	0	24	F
15	D		Wacite.	17 Kl	14	0	7. 14. P	0	0	0	25	G
16	E		Comm. arch	16 Kl	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	A
17	F			15 Kl	0	0	0	18	8. 50. A	0	27	B
34 18	G		Octab. Marti	14 Kl	3	0	5. 36. A	0	0	0	28	C
19	A		Eliza. mart	13 Kl	11	0	8. 29. P	7	1. 31. A	0	29	D
20	B		Commund. R	12 Kl	0	0	0	15	2. 34 p	0	30	E
21	C		Wiel. of mar.	11 Kl	19	0	8. 4. A	4	11. 36. p	0	Decē	
22	D		Cicily birg.	10 Kl	8	0	3. 15. P	0	0	0	2	G
23	E		Clement.	9 Kl	16	0	11. 53. P	12	7. 13. A	0	3	A
24	F		Grillogonus	8 Kl	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	B
35 25	G		Kateri. birg.	7 Kl	0	0	0	1	3. 27. A	0	5	C
26	A		Line bishop.	6 Kl	5	0	0. 24. A	9	9. 50. p	0	6	D
27	B		Agricola.	5 Kl	13	0	7. 22 p	0	0	0	7	E
28	C		Terme ends.	4 Kl	2	0	11. 19. P	17	5. 7. A	0	8	F
29	D		Falt	3 Kl	0	0	0	6	4. 40. p	19	9	G
30	E		Andrew apo.	prid. Kl.	10	0	9. 13. A	0	0	0	10	A

December

♊ Pisces is of the North, Feminine, Watery, and Flegmaticke, ruleth the Feet, Ankles and Heeles: Of sicknesses, the Gout, Scabbes, Leprosie, Palsie, and Pustles, as Aries: Diminish Choler, take Drugges by Pylle, vñ Fishing, &c.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	place
1	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	19
2	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	20
3	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	21
4	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	22
5	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	23
6	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	24
7	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	25
8	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	26
9	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	27
10	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	28
11	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	29
12	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	30
13	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	1
14	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	2
15	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	3
16	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	4
17	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	5
18	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	6
19	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	7
20	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	8
21	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	9
22	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	10
23	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	11
24	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	12
25	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	13
26	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	14
27	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	15
28	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	16
29	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	17
30	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	18
31	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	19

December hath xxxj. daies.

25

The English Kalender.

Rom.
Kalē.

Heb. No.	Days.	Sund. Let.	Festiuall and fasting dayes with old S. names	Kalēds. Dates, & Ides.	Prime. 8	Digit. 9	New moon & Suns eclipse	Prime. 3	Full moon. & her eclipse	Digits. 2	Days.	Sund. Let.
36	1	F	Loy	Kalēd.	18	0	4.19 P	14	1.9 A.	0	11	B
	2	G	Liban. mar.	4 No.	0	0	0 0 3	8.43. A	0	12	C	
	3	A	Deps. of D.	3 No.	7	0	2.7. A	11	8.17. P	0	13	D
	4	B	Barba. virg.	pid. No.	15	●	3.23. P	0	0 0	0	14	E
	5	C	Sabba. Ab.	Nonas.	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	15	F	
37	6	D	Nich. Bish.	8 Id.	0	0	0 0 19	3.30. A	0	16	G	
	7	E	Oct. of And	7 Id.	4	0	0.55. A	8	9.58. P	0	17	A
	8	F	Con. of Ba	6 Id.	12	0	6.22. P	0	0 0	0	18	B
	9	G	Cypri. Abb	5 Id.	0	0	0 0 16	1.29. P	0	19	C	
	10	A	Eulal. virg.	4 Id.	1	0	10.30. A	2	13.49. P	0	20	D
38	11	B	Damasius	3 Id.	9	0	1.32. P	5	2.0. A	11	21	E
	12	C	Sol in capri.	pid. Id.	17	0	5.57. A	13	9.4. A	0	22	F
	13	D	Lucie virg.	Idus	6	0	7.52. P	0	0 0	0	23	G
	14	E	Dchy vigin.	19. Kl. Ia	0	0	0 0 10	4.38. P	0	24	A	
	15	F	Alert. bish	18 Kl.	14	●	1 55. P	0	0 0	0	25	B
39	16	G	Partint.	17 Kl.	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	26	C	
	17	A	Diacoz mar	16 Kl.	3	0	10.3. P	18	2.38. A	0	27	D
	18	B	Barnardin.	15 Kl.	0	0	0 0 7	4.35. P	0	28	E	
	19	C	Genetl. vir.	14 Kl.	11	0	10.14. A	0	0 0	0	29	F
	20	D	Julian Fast	13 Kl.	15	0	6.18. P	15	2.56. A	0	30	G
40	21	E	Thomas Ap.	12 Kl.	0	0	0 0 4	10.7. A	0	31	A	
	22	F	Desider. ma	11 Kl.	8	0	2.29. A	12	7.27. P	0		Janu
	23	G	Victor. virg	10 Kl.	16	0	1.17. P	0	0 0	0	2	C
	24	A	Claudy	9 Kl.	0	0	1 10.8. P	0	0 0	0	3	D
	25	B	Christm. da	8 Kl.	5	0	8.42. P		0 0	0	4	E
	26	C	Stephen.	7 Kl.	0	0	0 0 9	5.14. P	0	5	F	
	27	D	Iohn Euang.	6 Kl.	13	0	2 23 P	17	7.3. P	0	6	G
	28	E	Innocents.	5 Kl.	2	0	0.31. P	0	0 0	0	7	A
	29	F	Thom. Bec	4 Kl.	10	0	7.58. P	6	4.12. A	0	8	B
	30	A	Era. of Ia.	3 Kl.	0	0	0 0 14	11.30. A	0	9	C	
	31	B	Silue. Bish.	pid. Kl.	18	0	4.23. A	3	10.8. P	0	10	D

C

The

The Anatomy of mans Body, as the parts thereof are governed by the 12. Signes of the Zodiacque.

Aries. The Head and Face.

Taurus.
Necke.

Cancer
Breast,
Stomach
& ribs.

Virgo
Bowels
& Belly.

Scorpio
Secret
memb.

Capri-
cornus.
Knees.



Gemini
Armes
& Shoul-
ders.

Leo
Heart &
Backe.

Libra.
Reines
& loines.

Sagitari-
us
Thighs.

Aquarius
The
Legges.

Pisces The Feet.

♈ Aries ♉ Taurus ♊ Gemini ♋ Cancer ♌ Leo ♍ Virgo
♎ Libra ♏ Scorpio ♐ Sagittarius ♑ Capricorne ♒ Aquarius
♓ Pisces.

The seven Planets.

Saturne ♄ Iupiter ♃ Mars ♂ Sol ☉ Venus ♀ Mercuri ☿
Luna ☾

The Aspects.

Coniunct. ☿ Oppos. ☿ Quart. ☿ Sextil. ☿ Trine ☿

CHAP



Chap. I.

Of the Distinction of Creatures, and
their correspondency to the World.

THE everlasting God, as infinite in wisdom, as incomprehensible in power, the only builder and maker of this wonderful and glorious frame of the World, hath likewise (by his most divine knowledge) created, and suffered man to perceiue three orders of creatures, all differing in themselves: which are corporall, as the Elements; spirituall, as Angels; and compound, as Man: And these corporall bodies are subdivided into bright and shining bodies, as Planets and Starres, or into opacious and grosse bodies, as the earth and mettals, or into diaphane and transparent bodies, as aire and water; Of these kind of bodies some haue being onely, as Stones; some, life and being, as Trees; some, sense, life and being, as Beasts; and others, vnderstanding, sense, life, and being, as Man, which is most noble of all other; and therefore the Philosophers haue called him Microcosmus, a little World, which doth respond vnto the greater: so as the

motion of the whole globe is caused by the voluntary motion of an intellectuall substance (which some call Dæmones, or Intelligentiæ) so man is moued by his intellectuall soule, because as Aristotle hath proued: Every thing that is moued, is moued by the vertue of another. And as this most wonderfull frame or Machina doth containe all things in it selfe, because Extra cœlum nihil est: so man by knowledge is all, and at all nothing natural is hid from him, being not without motions & affectations equall to that glorious & heavenly Hierarchie. And to end this correspondency betwixt Microcosmus and Cosmus, betwixt Man and the World, in man are two motions, intellectuall & sensuall, the one to good, the other to bad, so in the world are two locall motions, ratiōall and irratiōall, the one into the West, the other into the East: for as the irratiōall motion is contrary to the ratiōall; so is the intellectuall to the sensuall. Man thus resembling the heauens, became a Christian, taking the denomination thereof from Christ; Iesus being the proper name, and Christ the surname; Iesus being the name of his God-head and diuinity, and Christ the name of his office and dignity: Iesus in Greeke being called Sother, in Latine Saluator; in English both signifying a Sauour; and in conclusion, note from S. Bernard 4 creations of man: The first without man & woman, as Adam out of the earth: The second of man without woman, as Euah, of Adams rib: the third of man & woman, as we are: & the 4 of a virgin, without man, as Christ of Mary.

Chap.

CHAP. II.

The definition of the World.

The world is Heauen and Earth, & all things therein contained as well simple as mixt, and (as Moses testifies) was made by God. The Latines call it *Mundus à mouendo*, because it is in continuall motion; it is called of the Greekes *Cosmus*, à *pulchritudo*, because it is most faire and beautifull, as well by reason of the Elements, and such transparent bodies, as by reason of the resplendency of the Sunne, Moone, and Starres: for indeede what is more admirable to behold: which caused Plato to say, eyes were given to man to view the glozy of heauen, as may also appeare by Ouid.

Os hominum sublime dedit, cœlumq; videre.

For what is a more sure testimony of the wonderfull workes of God, or what greater delight is there (to them that truly vnderstand it) then the beholding of the glozy of the Sunne, Moone, and Starres, in obseruing their motions vpon their Eccentrickes, and Concentricks, in noting the diuersity of aspect and radiations, with their retrogradations and directions, their magnitudes and distances, and such like. As for the name of heauen, it is called with the Latines *Cœlum*, quia *cœlatum est, pictatum & ornatum*.

The world is diuided into two parts or regions, Elementary and Aethereall: The Elementary part is subiect vnto daily alteration, and doth containe the Fire, Aire, Water, and Earth. The Aethereall region doth containe in his concavity, the Elementary region, and this Aethereall region is called of some, Quinta essentia, the quint-essence, or fift substance, which is a body of it selfe, differing from all Elements, and things Elementall, as well in matter as in forme, and no lesse in nature and quality, containing no contrariety, and being without corruption; such is heauen, and the matter thereof, but the Elements are farre otherwise, not simple, but compounded of viscitious matter: for a pure Element cannot be seene, because that which is pure wanteth colour, and that which wanteth colour is not visible, and therefore the Elements intermingle themselues according to their propinquity, so that an Element is that whereof any thing is compounded: they are the first of compositions, yet of themselues not compounded: for they bee imagined simple bodies in respect of other bodies, compound and mixt of these Elements: euery part taketh name of the whole, as euery part of water, is water; and euery part of fire, is fire: They be diuisible into parts of diuers formes, and of the commixion of them is made and ingendred diuers

diuers things of sundry kinds, as well things vegetative, as sensitive, rationall or irrationall, and euery of these Elements hath & nourisheth therein liuing creature, as the Salamander in our fire, which is but an imperfect element, because it is mixt with visciduous and earthy matter: the Camelion in the aire, which there also liueth, and Birds which there abide: the fish in the water, Moles and wormes in the earth, and man and beast vpon the earth: and you must know, that euery body compounded of the foure Elements, is elementary, not that they be Elements formerly, but virtually in mixt bodies.

CHAP. IIII.

Of the Elementall part of the World.

In the Elementall part of the world is contained the earth, the water, aire, and fire, the superficial conuerity of euery one of these resting in the superficial concavity of the next superiour Element; and therefore the earth hangeth in the concavity of the water; the water, in the concavity of the aire, and the aire in the concavity of the fire: euen as you see the scales of onions one inclosed in another. Now for the earth, it is a round body like vnto a ball, darke and solid without any concavity, hanging by the prouidence of God, fixed in the midst of the world, insomuch that if you were in any other part of the earth, you should be no neerer vnto y^e heauens then you are in England; which moued y^e Philosophers

to say: *Stellæ æquæ distare à centro terræ, siue in Oriente, siue in Occidente, &c.* And the Earth (as you shall perceiue hereafter) is but a point in respect of the Heauens, and is by nature cold & dry. Next aboue the earth is the water, the earth hanging in the concavity thereof, they both indeed making but one round globe, as may appeare by the eclipse of the Moone, the seas being bounded and limited by the earth, as may appeare by Psal. 107, and Iob. 38. the water is of nature cold and moist, in compassing the superficial conuerity whereof is the aire, and is diuided into thre regions, the inferiour, superiour, and meane; the inferiour is warme by reason of the reflection of the Sunne beames reuerberated and beateu backe by the earth: the superiour is hote by occasion of the proximity of the fire, and there Comets and fiery Meteors are ingendred; the meane is coldest, as well by the remotenesse of the fiery region, as also for that the reflection and reuerberation of the sunne beames cannot extend so farre, and here all watery meteors are created, as snow and such like; but the Element of aire of it selfe is warme and moist, hanging in the concavity of the fire, which is hote and dry, so that each Element hath qualities of the other by participation, as the aire doth participate with the fire in warmnesse, with the water in moistnesse, the earth with the water in coldnesse, and with the fire in drynesse, so that two elements be extreame-ly contrary, as the fire, warme and dry, is contrary to the water, cold and moist; and the aire warme
and

and most is contrary to the earth cold and dry, so that there is in euery Element but one predominant quality, called the qualitie passive, because they be contrary amongst themselves, and cannot consist in euery Element, as the fire exceedeth in heate, the aire in moistnesse, coldnesse in the water, and drynesse in the earth; and what other qualities they haue, commeth by participation: of the material vertue, and natural commixtion of which Element, all bodies perfect and vnperfect (which are bodies mixt) are ingendred: For you must know, that there is nothing in the world, but is compounded hereof, as stones take most of the nature of the earth, mettals of the limy nature of the water, plants, hearbs, and all liuing things take most of the aire, and yet all these haue part of the fire, and therefore some stones, as limo-stones and thunder-bolts, take most of the fire, other stones more of the water then earth, as Chrystall, Birrell, & Pearles, and other participate more of the aire then earth, as such that will not sinke, & so amongst mettals, some participate more of one element then of another: as lead and siluer of the earth; quicke-siluer of y^e water; copper of the aire; and iron & gold of y^e fire: so may it be said of hearbs and plants, the roots by their thicknesse participating most of the earth; the leaues by their moistnesse, of water; the blossomes for their lightnesse, of the aire; and the seede by reason of the generative spirit, of the fire: so do all beasts participate more of one Element then another, as is said before: albeit some parts of them participate of the
other

other Elements, as bones of the earth, flesh of the aire, the spirit vitall of the fire, and the humour of the water. Likewise the senses of man bee attributed vnto the foure Elements, as the vnderstanding to the fire, the reason to the aire, the imagination to the water, & feeling to the earth. The like is of the outward senses, the sight is appropriated to the fire, for light is not without fire; the hearing to the aire, as caused by the reuerberation thereof; the smell to the water: for no smell is without moisture; and the touching to the earth. So be the acts of the body, and passions of the mind attributed to the elements; as mouing slowly, to the earth: feare and sorrow, to the water: ioy, grace and maintenance, to the aire: anger, fury and vnrrest, to the fire, Let this suffice, lest I be tedious.

CHAP. V.

Of the Aethereall or Cœlestiall part of the World.

The celestiaall part of the world, called of some the Aethereal Region, or Quinta essentia, encompasseth and containeth in the concavity thereof, all the Elementall Region. And this celestiaall part hath in it v̄ seuen Planets, & their spheares, the Starry Firmament, the Christalline Heauen, the First Mouer, and the Emperiall Heauen, as shall follow.

Of the first Heauen.

The Philosophers had no knowledge of this Emperiall

Emperiall Heauen: onely the Scriptures teach
 us to beleue the same; and is called the Empe-
 riall Heauen, by reason of the clearenesse and re-
 splendency: It is immoueable, made by God, the
 first day he began his creation of the world, and by
 him immediatly replenished with his ministers,
 the holy Angels: It is the foundation of y^e world,
 most fine and pure in substance, most round in
 shape, most great in quantity, most cleare in qua-
 lity, & most high in place, where (as it is thought)
 remaineth the humanity of Iesus Christ, and
 hath therein thre Hierarchias, holy orders, or
 principalities, called: Epiphonia, Epiphonomia,
 and Euphumia; and these are called of some, Su-
 percelestiall, Ccelestiall, and Subcelestiall. Now
 the first hath in it thre orders, as Seraphins, Che-
 rubins, and Thrones: The first excelling in zea-
 lous loue, the second in knowledge, and the third
 in iustice. Epiphonomia hath likewise thre or-
 ders, as Principalities, teaching inferiours duty
 to their superiours: Powers, chasing away euill
 spirits, comforting such as fight in ghostly bat-
 tle; and Dominations, teaching men how to be-
 haue themselves in spirituall conflicts. Lastly,
 Euphumia or Subcelestiall hath also vnder it thre
 lower orders, as Vertues for comforters, Archan-
 gels, shewing miracles, and Angels working mi-
 racles: to conclude, here is the aboundance of all
 goodnesse, and perfect felicity with the pziuation
 of euill.

CHAP. VI.

Of the first Moueable.

Vpder the Emperiall Heauen, is situate the First Moueable, called Primum Mobile, containing all other inferiour Spheares, and by his naturall motion moueth from East to West, and to the East againe in foure and twenty houres, and by violence of this motion carrieth with him all the inferiour Spheares, contrary to their proper motion, which is to the East; and many Philosophers thinke, that if this motion were not slackened by the contrary course of the inferiour Spheares, that the frame of Heauen and Earth would be tozne in pæces, and nothing prosper or remaine, by reason of the violence thereof: This Heauen is pure and cleare without starres.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Christalline Heauen.

The Christalline Heauen is also a cleare substance, void of Starres, not subiect to the sight, perlucid, transparent, and most slow in motion, mouing (according to the succession of the signes) one degree in 100 yeares, and accomplishing a full reuolution in 36000 yeares, but according to Alfonsus, in 49000 yeares. The reason why this heaue doth require so long a time, is because of the neernesse thereof to the first Moueable, which turneth this heauen & the rest about
with

with him by a contrary motion, as is said, and therefore the nearer any Spheare is to the first Spouer, the longer is he in accomplishing his revolution: This revolution of some is called Magnus annus Platonis, because when it was compleat he thought all things should returne to the estate they were at first. This Heauen is called of some the watery Heauen, by the authozity of Scriptures, Gen. chap. i. and in the Psalmes: All the waters aboue the firmament, &c.

CHAP. VIII. Of the Starry Heauen.

This Firmament is a most glorious heauen adorned & beautified with all the fixed starres, whose naturall motion is vpon two little circles, the one about the head of Aries, the other of Libra, whose diameters is 4 deg. 18 min. and 43 sec. and is called the motion of Trepidation; but indeed y^e motion of this heauen is three-fold: for first it turneth about from East to West in foure and twenty houres, according to the diurnall motion: Next it moueth from West to East according to the 9th Heauen, and is called the motion of the Auges of the fixed starres; which Auges are points limiting the greatest distance of any Spheare from the center of the world. The last is made by vertue of his owne proper motion, as sometimes towards the South, and other times into the North, which is called Motus trepidationis, as is said: this Spheare maketh his whole revolution

uolution in 7000 yeares, and this motion some time is called Motus, accessus, & recessus, onely proper to the 8 Spheare, & in this spheare or heauen is the Zodiacke, and all the rest of the circles in the materiall spheare imagined to bee: And this 8 spheare, according to Albateginus is distant from the earth 19000 semidiameters.

CHAP. IX.

The course, colour, placing, magnitude, and distance of the seuen Planets, with the thicknesse of their Spheares.

Vnder and within the concanity of the starry Heauen is placed the Dybe and Spheare of Saturne, & so the rest successiuely, which are known by their colour and magnitude: and if any one require to know why these spheares (being so many) are not subiect to sight, but seeme as one intire body: the reason is, for that they be Bodies perspicuous, cleare and transparent. But to proceed.

Saturne mouing vnder the 8 spheare, is of a pale leaden colour, requiring 30 yeares to passe thzough the Zodiacke, and is bigger then the earth 95 times, Albateginus saith but 79. Alfraganus saith 91. their diameters being as 9 to 2; & is distant frō the earth 15800 semidiameters, but as Tycho Brache saith, 10550 semidiameters, and as the bulgar say, 237978 miles and a halfe, Saturne being from the firmament 120485 miles, so that the heauen of Saturne must containe in thicknesse $19604454\frac{6}{11}$ miles, otherwise it could not

not containe his starre.

Jupiter is next vnder Saturne, faire and bright, ending his revolution in 12. yeares: according to Albateginus he appeareth as the 12. part of the Sunne, and therefore is bigger then the earth 81 times, Alfrag. saith 95. others 91. their diameters being as 32. to 7. he is distant from the earth 10423. semidiameters, but wth the vulgar 159357 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, whose heauen contains in thickenesse 1899654 $\frac{6}{11}$ miles, and is below Saturne 78721. miles.

Mars, within the concavity of the spheare of Iupiter, appeares of a fiery colour, running his course in 2. yeares, appearing as the 20. part of the Sunne, and therefore both containe the whole magnitude of the earth once, and as Albateg. saith, a third part more: some say once and ten sixteenes, others would haue it twice, which is false: so that their diameters are as 7. to 6. Alfraganus puts Mars and the earth in a Sesquialter proportion, with an 8. part ouer, which is once and a halfe, and one 8. part. Mars is distant from the earth 4584. ferè semidiameters: but as the vulgar haue said 80536 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and his spheare is in thickenesse 26308800. miles, and is vnder Iupiter 78721. miles.

The Sunne is placed in y^e middle of the planets, most cleare & bright, the well-spring of pure light, oculus mundi, anima & cor celi, finishing his revolution euery yeare, delighting (as a Giant) to run his course. And according to Ptolomeus Albateginus, and Alfraganus, he is 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ times bigger

ger then the earth, so that their diameters beare proportion, as 11 to 2. But Copernicus will haue the Sunne to be but 162 fere more then the earth: so that their diameters are as 5 P. 27. M. to one. According to the first account, the Sunne is distant hence, 1150 Semidiameters; but with the later, 1142 semidiameters; and as the vulgar say, it is from the earth to Sol 64811 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, his Heauen containing in thickness, 343996 $\frac{1}{11}$ miles: hee being below Mars, 15725 miles.

Venus, vnder the spheare of the Sunne, doth appeare very cleare and shining; not thre yeares past, being the Euening starre, she was taken of many at first for a Comet: for indeed shee is brighter then Iupiter; ending her reuolution as the Sunne, from whom shee cannot depart more then 48 degrees: so that going before the sunne, she is called the Morning Starre, and following the sunne, the Euening Starre: she appeareth as the 10 part of Sols diameter, and therefore is lesse then the earth 36 times, their diameters being as 10 to 3. Alfraganus would haue the earth 28 times more then Venus, others 39, others 37. Tycho saith, 6 $\frac{1}{6}$ times: she is from the earth 618 semidiameters, and as the vulgar say, 41374 miles, lying below the Sunne, 23437 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, her Heauen being in thickness, 3274494 $\frac{6}{11}$ miles.

Mercury, wandring vnder the spheare of Venus, appeareth somewhat shining, but not very bright, being neuer more then 29 degrees elongated

elongated from the Sunne, and therefore seldom seene; his diameter sheweth as the 1; part of the Sunnes diameter, whereby wee may gather, that he is lesse then the earth 19000 times: Alfraganus would haue him 22000 at least: others 32000, others 3143 times lesse. But Tycho will haue it but 19 times, and his diameter to be to the diameter of the earth, as 3 to 8. With the vulgar he is distant from the earth 28562 miles, and is below Venus 1282 miles: his Heauen containing in thicknesse, 253372 $\frac{2}{3}$ miles.

The lowest of all the Planets is the Moone, whose body is encompassed within the spheare of of Mercurie, running ouer the whole Zodiacque in 27 daies, 7 houres, 43 minutes, and neere 6 seconds: she is lesser then the earth 39. times so that the body of the Sunne containes the body of the Moone, 6540 fere. Herewith agreeth Ptolemaeus, Albategnius, and Alfraganus: But Copernicus will haue the Moone 43 times lesse: so that (where with the former) their diameters bee as 17 to 5, with Copernicus it is as 7 to 2, and therefore the body of the sunne must exceed the body of the Moone 7000; of the vulgar she is said 15750 miles distant from the earth, with Tycho 60 semidiameters, whose heauen containeth 105222 $\frac{2}{3}$ miles, and is below Mercury 12812 miles.

As touching these distances of the planets, you must know that it is meant when they be in their meane motion, neither in their Apogæon, or Perigæon:

rigzon: for then they be much further off, or farre
neerer unto vs.

CHAP. X

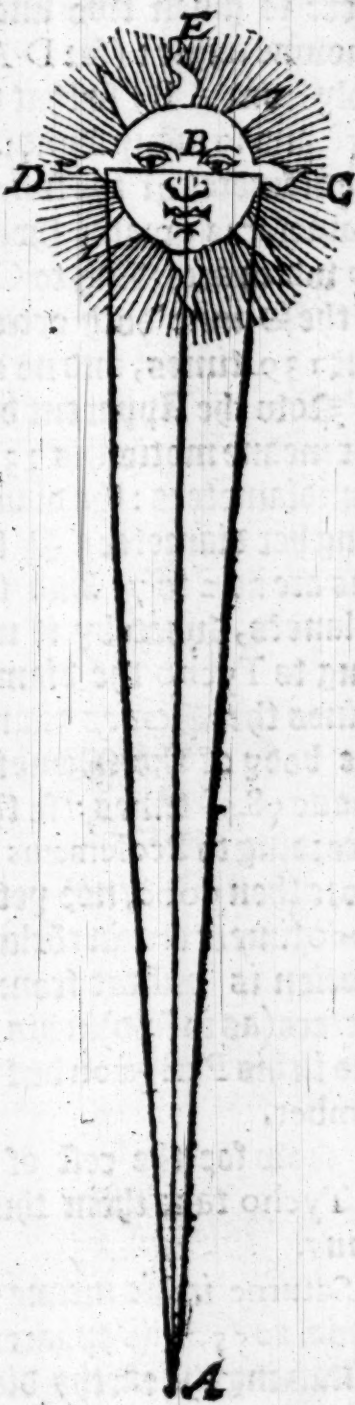
Of the magnitude of the Sunne and Moone, and
the rest of the Planets, with their diameters,
and distances from the Earth, in miles, ac-
cording to *Tycho Brahe*: and of the
magnitude of the fixed Starres,
and other secrets concer-
ning them.

TYcho Brahe, a Dane (as by his workes, and
commendations of our soueraigne Lord king
James may appeare) a diligent obseruer of the
celestiall bodies, doth much differ in their diame-
ters, the magnitude of their bodies, and their di-
stance from the earth, from all other ancient wri-
ters, as it shall appeare by his demonstration of
the sunnes magnitude.

He first obserued by a hellosw instrument of 32
foote long, that the greatest apparent diameter of
the sunne, being in his Apogæon, was 30 mi-
nutes, in his Perigæon 32 minutes, and in his
meane motion about the Equinoctiall, or a little
after, 31 minutes, reiecting utterly the opinion
of Ptolemæus and Copernicus, that affirme the
apparent diameter of the sunne in his Apogæon,
to be 31 minuts, 40 seconds, in Perigæon nære
34, and in his meane motion $32\frac{3}{4}$ minutes: Like-
wise for the distance of the sunne from the earth
in his meane motion, he reiects Ptolemæus 1165
semi-

semidiameters, as too much, and Copernicus 1142 as too little, and jumps at the meane betwixt both, & so pronounceth \bar{y} sun in his meane motiō 1150 semidiameters frō \bar{y} earth, drawing thereby moze neare to a Germane, one Io. Franc. Offus. \bar{y} would haue the sunne 576 whole diameters from the earth, which is 1152 semidiameters, hauing thus presupposed his apparēt diameter in his meane motion 31 minutes, & accordingly his distance from the earth 1150 semidiameters: thus hee demonstrates his Corpulencie.

DEC is the body of \bar{y} Sun, whose diameter DC maketh the angle DAC 31 M, at A the earth. Now \bar{y} distance of the sunne from the earth, is AB 1150 semidiameters: therefore in \bar{y} right lined triangle



D 2

there

there is giuen two knowne sides containing a knowne angle: (foz D A and C A differ not sensibly from A B) so that the third side is P. $1122\frac{1}{2}$ ferè, and so many semidiameters of the earth doth the diameter of the sunne containe: therefore his diameter is greater then the earths $5\frac{4}{7}$ times, by which according to Cubicall numbers, y^e body of the Sunne doth exceed the body of the Earth but 139. times, and no more will Tycho allow.

Now the Apparent diameter of the Moone in her meane motion, is 33. minuts, her distance 60 semidiameters: the diameter of the earth containing her diameter $3\frac{2}{3}$ times, so y^e their proportions are as 2 to 7. And thus briefly of these two Planets, whereby it may appeare, that according to Tycho the diameter of the Sunne contains the Moones diameter 18 times, whereby the body of the Moone is lesse then the Sunne, about 5848 times: so that the Sunne, neither according to Ptolemæus, doth exceed the Moone more then 6000, nor yet according to Copernicus 7000 times: and in cōclusion, y^e Sun in his meane motion is distant from the earth 1150 semidiameters (as is said) in his Apogæon in Iune, 1190. and in his Perigæon but 1110 times, as in December.

Now foz the rest of the Planets according to Tycho take them thus briefly, lest I bee tedious.

Saturne in his meane motion is from the earth semid. 10550. his apparent diameter is M. I. S. 5. containing the earths diameter $2\frac{2}{7}$ times, bearing

ing proportion as 31 to 11, exceeding the earth 21 times.

Jupiter is from the earth 3990. semidiameters, his apparent diameter is M. $2\frac{3}{4}$, and in proportion to the earths diameter, as 12 to 5, exceeding the earth but 14 times.

Mars is distant from the earth 1745 semidiameters, his apparent diameter not all M. 2 wanting about one third part, therfore saith Tycho: Per cubicam numerationem terra aliquanto plus-quā tredecies Marte maior, that is lesse then the earth 13 times.

The apparent diameter of Venus is $3\frac{1}{3}$ M. her diameter being to the diameter of the earth, as 6 to 11: so that the body of Venus is lesse then the earth 6 times, and $\frac{1}{3}$, and distant as the Sun.

Mercury his apparent diameter is $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. which the auncient counted insensible, but Tycho saith, he being remoued something from the Sun appeareth as a Starre of the first magnitude: his diameter being to the earths diameter, as 6 to 11, the copulency of the earth exceeding him but $6\frac{1}{3}$ times. and is distant as the Sunne.

By that which is said we may conclude for the common capacity, that the Planets be distant in miles according to T. Brahe from the center of the earth, as followeth.

The exact distance of the seven Planets from the earth, as they be in their meane motion, according to moderne obseruation.

Saturne is from the earth ——— 9073000 miles.

D 3

Jupiter

Iupiter, ————— 3431400 miles.
 Mars ————— 1500700 miles.
 The Sunne ————— 989000 miles.
 Venus and Mercury in their meane motion be as
 the Sunne, to which Copernicus also assen-
 teth.
 The Moone, ————— 48760 miles.

Of the fixed Starres.

The number of the fixed Starres, that the
 Astronomers take notice of, is 1025. But the
 Portugals haue brought home newes (by their
 voyages to India) of certaine other constellations
 and Cloudes nere to the South pole; but those
 discoueries as yet be not held probable, chiefly for
 that Ptolemaeus, in respect of the place where hee
 dwelt, with a little more trauell, might haue
 found them out, but did not. The starres in num-
 ber bee not infinite, as some thinke, as may ap-
 peare, Psal. 147. He counteth the number of the
 Starres, &c. And in Nahum, Chap. 3. ver. 16. Thou
 hast multiplied thy Merchants about the starres
 of heauen.

Why the Starres seeme fewest in Sommer,
 and most in Winter.

The reason is, because the predominating cold
 of the Winter is driven in Sommer into the
 middlest region of the aire; where (by reason of
 the Antiperistasis, or circumstance of heate aboue
 and beneath) the aire is so ingrosed and thickned
 that our sight cannot pierce through the same,
 whereby the lesser Starres appeare not to y^e sight,
 where-

whereas in winter the cold breaking forth, and dispersing it selfe, becommeth moze thin, and the aire moze pure, whereby wee may see vnto the starres, as through a transparent glasse, or the light of the Sunne, which obscureth the brightnesse of the Starres, neuer departeth farre from vs in Sommer, leauing a mixture of his light aboue the Horizon, whereas in winter he is much depressed, for the darker the night, the brighter the starres, and the moze appeare, so the aire bee cleare. And this is another cause.

Of the magnitude of the Starres compared
to the Earth.

Amongst the number of the fixed starres, there be six magnitudes, and the least is bigger then the earth, as followeth.

Starres of the first magnitude are to the globe of the earth, as 6859 to 64, their diameters being as 19 to 4, and therefore containe the globe of the earth 107 times, and $\frac{1}{8}$ thereof, as the Heart of the Lyon, Orion, the Goat, &c.

Starres of the second magnitude, bee to the globe of the earth, as 19465109 to 216000, their diameters being as 269 to 60, and therefore exceedeth the earth $90\frac{1}{8}$ times, as the right side of Perseus, the right thigh of Pegasus, &c.

Starres of the third magnitude be to the globe of the earth, as 15625 is vnto 216, their diameters being as 25 to 6, exceeding the earth $72\frac{1}{2}$ times, as the Girdle of Andromeda, &c.

Starres of the fourth magnitude, bee to the
globe

globe of the earth, as 6859 is to 125. their diameters being as 19 to 5, containing the earth 54 times, as the North Asellus, the former and later of the Kids, &c.

Starres of the fifth magnitude be to the globe of the earth as 168;159 is to 46656, their diameters being as 119 to 36, containing the earth $36\frac{1}{8}$ times, as the third of the fourth in the left wing of Virgo, the right knee of Leo, &c.

Starres of the sixth magnitude be to the globe of the earth, as 9261 is unto 512, their diameters being as 31 to 8, and therefore containe the globe of the earth $18\frac{1}{5}$ times.

Of Constellations.

A Constellation, called otherwise an Asterisme, is a representing of a living creature, or some other thing (after a certaine sort) as well for that the number of starres in that place represent y^e forme of such a creature, or such a figure, as also for that these figures expresse some property of y^e starres that are in them.

Of these Constellations, the number that bee in all the heauens, bee 48, whercof 21 bee in the North, in the South 15, and in the Zodiacke of the eighth spheare be 12, as Aries, Taurus, &c. But besides these constellations, there be some other more lately deuised, as Antinous and Berenices haire. Also the constellations recounted by the Portugals, as the Crosse, the Dove, the Triangle, and the little Clouds about the South pole.

Of the twinkling of Starres.

The starres do not twinkle, as we thinke they do,

do, onely our eyes bee deceiued by the motion of the aire: for as the aire hath one motion proper, that is vptwards, so hath it another motion im- proper, caused by the reuolution of the heauens e- uery 24. houres, which draw all the airy region about therewith, by which meanes, the apparent forme of the starres is distracted, seeming to cast forth sparkles, called twinckling, which we may well proue by a peece of siluer in the bottome of a swift running riuier, or by looking vpon the stars, which by reflection be seene in the same.

But the Planets doe not twinckle, because they bee farre more nere vnto vs, whereby their beames be stronger,, and lesse distorted, piercing strongly thzough the aire, so that they shine cleare without any twinckling: for the nearer any light is vnto vs, the stronger is the beanie of the light that proceedeth from the same.

What the starres be made of.

The Starres be of the same matter as the Hea- uen is, wherein they be fixed, they be defined, Den- sior pars sui orbis, so that they bee of the same matter, though farre more thicke, apt to receiue and retaine the light of the Sunne, whereby they become subiect to the sight: for let the light of a candle pierce thzough any hole vpon the roofe of some darke house, and the light of the same will appeare, and make that part shining and subiect to sight, whereas the contrary would happen in a light and perspicuous place: for the heauen it selfe is most pure and thinne, and not visibie, & there- fore some thinke the milke-white circle in heauen called

called of Astronomers, Galaxia, is moze visible then the rest of the heauen, Arist. saith, but truly, that it is a Meteor; Others say, it is made by reason of the number of starres in that place, which confusedly mingle their light together, as Democritus: therefore vnderstand a starre to be of the same matter as his heauen is, being onely the thickest part of his orbe, which reflecting, not transmitting the beames of the Sun, cause him to be moze shining and subiect to sight.

CHAP. XI.

Of the 6 great Circles in Heauen, and the
twelue Signes.

MAN, with the pencell of imagination, hath traced out in the 8 spheare, 6 great circles, and also 4 lesser: the great circles are, first the Horizon, which some call the Finitor, and is a great circle diuiding the visible part of the heauen from the invisible; that is, the vpper hemisphere from the lower.

2 The Meridian is a circle passing by the poles of the world, and the Verticall point, to which circle when the Sunne commeth, aboue the earth it is noone, and vnder the earth, night,

3 The Equinoctiall is a great circle diuiding the spheare into two parts, and when the Sunne is therein (which happeneth twice euery yeare) the daies and nights are equal thzough the world, vnlesse with such that inhabite iust vnder the Poles.

4 The

4 The Zodiaque is a great oblique circle, 12 degrees broad, diuiding the spheare into two equal parts, and crossing the Equinoctiall in Aries and Libra, so that the part vpon the North side the Equinoctiall is called the North part, and y other betwene the Equinoctiall and the South pole, y South moiety of the Zodiaque: In the middell of this broad circle is a line called the Eclipticke, or via Solis, so that the Sunne and Moone bee neuer eclipsed, but in that circle: so that there bee 6 degrees vpon the North side the line, and other 6 vpon the South side the Eclipticke, which is called North and South Declination, further then which y Sun departs not North or South, being bounded with the Tropiques. This circle is called Zodiacus à ζωή, which is vita, because according to the motion of the Planets vnder the same, life is given vnto all inferiour creatures, or it is called ζωδιον Zodion, which is Animal, because it is diuided into 12 equall parts, euery part being called a signe, and haue the name of some one lining creature or other, agreeing to the nature of those parts, or by reason of the disposition of the fixed starres, agreeing to the nature of those beasts: with the Latines it is called Signifer, quia fert signa, or because it is diuided into them. Arist. in Lib. 2. de Generatione & Corruptione, calleth it Circulus obliquus, where hee saith, that according to the accesse and recesso of the Sunne in this oblique circle, all generation and corruption is made in these inferiours: the which signes with their characters follow.

1 Aries

1 Aries ♈. 2 Taurus ♉. 3 Gemini ♊. 4 Cancer ♋. 5 Leo ♌. 6 Virgo ♍. 7 Libra ♎. 8 Scorpio ♏. 9 Sagittarius ♐. 10 Capricornus ♑. 11 Aquarius ♒. 12 Pisces ♓.

Of which 12 signs the first 6 be called Northerne, the other Southerne, the Astronomers doe also diuide some into Ascendents, as from Capricorne to the end of Gemini, Others into Descendents, as from the beginning of Cancer, to the end of Sagittarius: some againe be Vernal, as Aries, Taurus, and Gemini: some Estiuall, as Cancer, Leo, Virgo: some Autumall, as Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius: and some Hiemall, or Brumall, as Capricorne, Aquarius, and Pisces, which signifie the 4 quarters of the yeare: the first compared to sanguine, and attributed to child-hood; the second choleric, attributed to youth; the third melancholy, attributed to elder age; and the last flegme, attributed vnto old age. Also some are of the fiery Triplicity, as Aries, Leo, Sagittarius; some of the earthly Triplicity, as Taurus, Virgo, Capricorne; some of the airy triplicity, as Gemini, Libra, Aquarius; and some of the watry Triplicity, as Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces. Some againe are moueable, others fixed, others common: Some likewise be Orientall, some Meridionall, some Occidentall, & some Septentrionall, some diurnall, some Nocturnall, some Masculine, & others feminine, as shal appeare in their proper natures.

5 & 6. The Colures are two great circles moueable and passing by the poles of the world, whose office is to distinguish the Solstitials and Equinoxials,

Etials, they bee called Colures à κολοῖ with the Greekes, which is Membrum, and εἶς, which is Bos syluester, because the taile of a wilde beast being erected (which is a member) doth make a semicircle yet vnperfect: or as Schola interprets it, A κολοῖ with the Greekes, or κολυρος, the first syllable beeing short, à κόλον, which is Mutilum, mancum, vnperfect, or maimed, and ὅρα, which is Cauda the taile, because they appeare vnperfect, or maimed, being neuer seene all at once to vs, but as it were the taile or some part cut off: these two circles, the one passe by the beginning of Cancer and Capricorne, appointing the Summer and Winter Solstitials: the other by the beginning of Aries and Libra, coequating y^e dayes and nights, and crosse one the other with right sphericall angles vpon the poles of the world, and these 4 times are exprested in these 2 verses.

*Hæc duo Solstitium faciunt: Cancer, Capricornus;
Sed noctes æquant Aries, & Libra diebus.*

CHAP. XII.

Of the foure lesser Circles in Heauen.

These circles bee called lesser circles, because they diuide not the spheare into two equall parts, as the great circles doe, and they be foure in number, called the two Polar circles, and the two Tropickes, of which Polar circles, the one is called y^e Arctique, the other the Antarctique, both being made by the conuersion of the Poles of the Ecliptique, so that they be alwaies distant as far from

from the poles of the world, as the Sunnes greatest declination from the Equinoctiall commeth to, which is 23 degrees 28 minutes: the Arctique taketh his name of Arctos, which is the Beare, whose one soze-foote doth also describe this circle. This circle is also called Septentrional, of Septentrio, which signifies 7 Dren, represented by the 7 starres in the lesser Beare. The Tropickes take their names from the Greekes also, ἀ τροπή, which is conuersio, or τροπή, which with Cicero lib. 2. de natura Deor. is Reuersio, so that taking the Tropique from Tropos, it is a conuersion or reuersion of the Sunne, because being in either of these circles, hee alwaies turneth againe towards the Equinoctiall.

CHAP. XIII.
Of Time.

Time is the measurer of motion, and (as Armandus saith) of Rest and Quietnesse, containing three parts; Past, Present, and to Come: Time present, called (Nunc) being a moment indivisible, or the least part of Time, and yet the beginner and ender of time: euen as a point is the least part of a line, and yet beginneth and endeth the same; for Nunc (now, this instant) doth knit Tempus prateritum, & futurum, ending time past, and beginning time to come. There is also a space or time, called Seculum, An age in English, being an hundred yeares: at the end of which time, in Rome they were vsed to celebrate Plaies, called Ludi seculares. There is another
space

space of time, containing a thousand yeares, called Aeuum, being ten Ages; But Iohannes de sacro Bosco, diuides the lesser parts of time into five parts, as Quadrans, the fourth part of the day, or six houres, an houre being the 24 part of a natural day; 2 Punctus in the Sunnes account the 4 part of an houre, in the Moones the 5 part; 3 Momentum, the 10 part of Punctus; 4 Vncia the 12 part of Momentum, and the last is Atomos, the 44 part of Vncia.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the day both Naturall and Artificiall, and their diuers beginnings.

The day is of two sorts, Naturall and Artificiall, the Naturall day is the space of 24 houres, in which time the Sunne is caried by the first Mouer, from the East into the West, and so round about the world into the East againe.

The Artificiall day continues from Sunne rising to Sunne setting, and the Artificiall night is from the sunnes setting to his rising. And you must note that this naturall day, according to diuers, hath diuers beginnings, as the Romanes count it from mid-night to mid-night, because at that time our Lord was bozne, being Sunday, and so do we account it for fasting dayes. The Arabians begin their day at *Awne*, and end at *Awne* the next day: for because they say the Sunne was made in the Meridian, and so doe all Astronomers account the day, because it alwaies falleth at
one

one certaine time. The Vmbrians, the Tuscans, the Iewes, the Athenians, Italians, and Egyptians, do begin their day at sunne set, and so do we celebrate festinall daies. The Babylonians, Persians, and Bohemians, begin their day at sunne rising, holding till sunne setting, and so do our Lawyers count it in England.

The Philistians diuide the day into 4 quarters, the first is from the 9 houre of the night to the 3 houre of the day, warme and moist, moving to sanguine. The second is from the 3 houre of the Artificiall day, to the 9 houre, warme and dry, increasing choler. The third is from the 9 houre to the 3. houre of the night, cold and dry, begetting melancholy. The fourth is from the 3 houre of the night, to the 9 againe, cold and moist, causing phlegme.

Ioannes de sacro Bosco diuides the Artificiall day thus into 4 quarters, calling the first Rubens, the second Splendens, the third vrens, & the fourth Tepens, whereupon the sunne is fained to haue 4 horses, Eous, Lampas, Pyrois, & Phlegon.

The Iewes began at sun rising, and so diuided the Artificiall day into 4 quarters, allotting to euery quarter 3 houres, wherby also they diuided the day Artificiall into 12 equall parts, calling euery part an houre, and beginning at sunne rising: so that 12 a clocke, or high none, was their 6 houre, and sunne set their 12 houre: so that where the Scriptures say: The Ague left him the seventh houre, that is, at one a clocke, so the labourers & came into the Vineyard at the 11 houre, came at
five

hue of the clock: but by this 5 a clock is meant the
houre of the Artificiall day, and not the Naturall
day, the which is knowne according to the time
of the yeare: for the Artificiall day is done some
time of the yeare before 5, as in the 25 Chapter.

CHAP. XV.

Of the names of the Dayes, and their
Etymologie.

The Jewes call their first day Sabbatum, the
next, Prima Sabbati, the next, secunda Sab-
bati, &c. according as is written: Manè prima
Sabbati surgens Dei filius: that is, the first day
after the Sabbath, which is our Sunday, upon
which day the Romanes (calling the Planets
Gods) began their account, calling y first the day
of the Sun, the next of y Moone, the next of Mars,
the next of Mercury, the fifth of Iupiter, the sixth
of Venus, and the last of Saturne, till skipping to
the third Planet, because the 24 houres in the Ar-
tificiall day and night, are given to the 7 Planets
successiue: so that if Sol rules the first houre up-
on Sunday, (as hee must, because it is his owne
day) then Venus hath the next, and so proceed, gi-
uing euery of the 24 houres a Planet in true suc-
cession, & you shall finde, that the 24 houre, which
beginneth Munday, falleth to y Moone; therefore
if any day be denominated by any one planet, the
next day following taketh denomination of the
third Planet next following. which order after
the Christians obserued. And you shall note, that
a day

a day in Latine, called Dies, is so called, à Δις, which is Clarus, or à Duo, which is Duo, because y^e naturall day is diuided into 2 parts, to wit, into Day, & Night: or it may be called Dies, à Dijs: for the Planets be called Dij, (Gods) whereof the dayes take their names.

Nox, the Night, is so called, à Noceo, noces, because it is Tempus nocentibus aptum, a fit time to do hurt and mischief.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Week.

A Week hath diuers names, in Latine it is called Septimana, à Septem and Mane, as it were, having septem Matutina tempora, seauen mornings: And so pars is taken pro toto. It is also called Hebdomada, ab inu, which is septem, as containing seauen daies. It is also called Sabbatum by the Iewes, and therefore it is said in Scripture, Ieiuno bis in Sabbato, &c. wherby Sabbatum is AEquiuocum ad totam septimanam. And you must note, that the Iewes Sabboth day was Saterday, but the Christians obserued Sunday for to begin their week, because on that day our Lord was borne, rose, and sent his holy Ghost vpon his Apostles.

CHAP. XVII.

Of a Moneth, Solar, and Vsual.

Of Moneths there be three kinds, Solar, Lunar, and Vsual. The Solar moneth is the space

space of time that the Sun runneth thzough one signe of the Zodiacke, being 30 dayes.

The Viuall Moneth is the number of dayes according as they bee in our Kalender, and amongst the Latines, Romulus first distinguished the moneths, diuiding y^e yeare into 10 moneths, because in that time a woman might bring forth a childe, or because (during that time) it was not fit for a woman to marry after the death of her husband.

The first moneth he called Martius, à Marte, of Mars his Father, or rather of Mars in respect of warre, because as then the Romane Kings were bled to proceed in expeditions: for it is rather thought that Amulius was Romulus his Father, then Mars, Amulius being his vncle.

The next moneth he called Aprill, ab Aperiendo, because then the poares of the earth opened. The third is May, à Maioribus: the fourth Iunius, à Iunioribus. The rest of the moneths were called Quintilis, Sextilis, September, October, Nouember, and December, because they were 5, 6, &c. moneths distant from March. But after, Numa Pompilius added two more moneths, to make them twelue, calling the one Ianuary, à Iannua, because as you passe per Ianuam in atrium: so per Ianuarium in annum: or of Ianus, the God of Merchandize, who hauing two faces, so Ianuary hath two respects, the one to the yeare past, the other to the yeare to come. The other moneth he called February, à Februo: that is, a Plutone, because then the Romans offered sacrifice to

Pluto, and the infernall Gods, for the soules of their ancestors: or it is called February, à Febre, because as then in warme regions, men were accustomed, Febricitare, that is, to be sicke of an Ague: so also may September be said, quasi septimus ab imbre, which is à Tempore pluuioso. And to these moneths he gaue some 30 daies, others 31 daies orderly: so that when he came to Ianuary he wanted a day, which he tooke from February, which he restored againe in the Leape yeare. Then commeth Iulius Cæsar, and altereth the moneth Quintilis to Iuly, calling it after his name: for that hee was borne in that moneth. After whom commeth Augustus, and calleth the moneth Sextilis Augustus, after his owne name; and grudging that his moneth August should haue lesser dayes in it then Cæsars moneth, hee taketh another day from February, adding the same to August, and thereby left February but 28 dayes, whereby hee did disorder the daies of the moneth, that befoze did consist of 30 and 31 daies successiue, making Iuly, August, and September haue 31 dayes altogether, and February but 28 dayes: wherefoze to apoid this inconuenience, he was forced to take a day from September, giuing it to October, & another from Nouember for December. The which ordination of y^e moneths, and position of dayes, is vsed to this p^resent time, according to these verses:

Sep. No. Iun. Ap. dato triginta: reliquis magis uno:

Ni sit bissextus, februius minor esto duobus.

Which

Which is,

Thirty daies hath September,
 Aprill, Iune, and Nouember:
 The rest haue thirty and one,
 Saue February alone.

Which moneth hath but eight and twenty meare,
 Saue when it is Bissextile, or Leape-yeare.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Lunar Moneth, and the diuersities thereof.

Of Moneths Ioan. de sacro Bosco noteth 4 kinds, as the moneth of Peragratiō, of Apparitiō, Medicinall, and the moneth of Consecutiō.

The moneth of Peragratiō is a space of time containing daies 27, houres 7, minutes 43, seconds 7, thirds 15, fourths 36, fifths 55. In which space the Moone runneth through the 12 signes of the Zodiacke, and is called of some a yeare, of which yeares it is not much for one to line 1000: for 80 Solar yeares make as many within 40. But this moneth is accomplished certaine minuts sooner or later, according to her swift or slow motion.

The second is the Moneth of Aparitiō consisting of 28 dayes, vulgarly diuided into foure weekes.

The Moneth Medicinall containeth (according to Galen) 26 daies and a halfe, and is also diuided into 4 weekes.

The last is the moneth of Consecution, being a space of time that the Moone departing from conjunction with the Sunne, passeth round about the circle of the Zodiacke, returning to y^e point where she left the Sunne, finishing her Moneth of Peragracion, but finding the Sunne not there, because he is carried by his owne proper motion neere one signe further, shee is forced to spend two daies, 4 houres, 44 l. 3 ll. and 16 III. to ouertake the Sunne, before shee can come into coniunction againe: so that this moneth is produced vnto 29 daies and a halfe, &c. and is called the Moneth of Consecution: for that the Moone prosecutes to ouertake the Sunne.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Lunar Yeare, both Common and Extraordinary.

OF Lunar yeares there bee two kindes, the one is called in Latine Annus Communis, the other Embolismalis. The common Lunar yeare is the space of 12 Moones (not Moneths) or changes, which the Latines call Lunations, it is called the common yeare Lunar, in respect of his accord with the Solar yeare: for as the one contains 12 Moones Lunar: so the other consisteth of 12 moneths Solar, the one hauing 365 daies, the other 354 daies; (but in both there is omission of fractions) so that the Solar yeare exceeds the common Lunar yeare, 11 daies, of which the Epact is made.

The

The yeare called Annus Embolismalis, is a space of 13 Moones, containing 384 dayes, so that this yeare exceedeth the common Lunar yeare 30 daies, & the Solar yeare 19 dayes, it is called Embolismus ab Embolismo, as Bissextilis is à Bis sex, Sacro Bosco calles it Embolismus ab ἐμβολον, which is quiddam insertum.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Solar yeare, and the Etymology thereof.

The Astronomers make many divisions of this Solar yeare, which are not much needfull to be knowne, in respect of this Treatise. To bee therefore short, the Solar yeare is a space of time that the Sunne by his proper motion departing from some point in the Eclipticke, returneth to the same place againe: and this yeare Solar is either Astronomicall, or Poeticall; the Astronomicall yeare is either Tropicall, or Sidereall; and the Tropicall yeare is either Equall or Vnequall. The Tropicall yeare taketh his beginning from the Vernall Equinox, containing 365 dayes, 5 houres, 49 minuts, 15 seconds, and 46 thirds, but the vnequall or aparent Tropical yeare containes sometime more, as 365 dayes, 5 houres, 56 minuts, 53 seconds, and 1 third; and other times lesse, as 365 dayes, 5 houres, 42 minutes, 38 seconds, and 27 thirds: And this vnequality is made by the vnequall p̄cession of the Equinoctiall points.

The Egyptians wanting the vse of letters, set forth the yeare like an Adder eating her owne taile : so that it may bee said, Annus ab Anguis a Snake; wee may depaint the yeare by a Ring, in respect they both turne round in themselves: so may it be called Annus from Annulus, a Ring: for a motion in a Ring finished, beginneth againe without end, and therefore Virgil

Atq; in se sua per vestigia voluitur Annus.

Some call a yeare, Annus ab innouatione, because the strength and vertue of all vegetable things is renewed, and are passed ouer by the course of time: It is called Annus ab An, which is Circum, and eo in, by reason of the foresaid resolution of Time,

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Iulian yeare, or our vulgar yeare, and of the Leap-yeare, and the cause thereof, with the diuers beginnings of yeares.

Iulius Caesar, anno mundi, 3925. 45 yeares before the birth of Christ, and the yeare before his bloudy death, noting the fallenesse of the yeare then vsed, by the Councell of Sosigenes, an excellent Mathematician, made the yeare to consist of 365 dayes and 6 houres, and because it would be very difficult to computate these 6 houres euery yeare: for should you begin this yeare at 12 of the clocke and 6 houres, it must end the next yeare at 12 and 6 houres, and the next yeare following would end at mid-night, &c. So that wee should

should dzine the beginning of the yeare euery 4 yeares a day further, without the getting of a day: so that in 124 yeares, the Annuntiation of Mary would fall to be where Saint Marke Evangelist is, or a day sooner. To auoyd which inconuenience Cæsar concluded, that at euery foure yeares there should be a day gotten by the surplus of the 6 houres in euery yeare: for 4 times 6 make 24 houres, which day he added to February, for that it is the shortest moneth, and according to y^e ancient, and also according to our Churches account, the last moneth; and this day they put at the 25 of February, so that the letter F is twise repeated, Saint Mathias day being obserued vpon the later, according to the verse

Bissexturn sextæ Martis tenuere Calende,

Posteriore die celebrantur festa Mathie.

So that the Iulian yeare is two-fold, as Iulian and Bissextil, it is called Bissextil, of bis and sex, because the 6 Kalends of March is twise repeated: so may it be called Annus intercalaris, because of the day that is put betwene: so may February in that respect be called Mensis intercalaris, and so may the 25 of February, that yeare, be called Dies intercalaris.

But since the Romanes haue found that this Iulian yeare was too great, and by helpe of Antonius Lilius, they haue abated the quantity of the yeare, making it to consist of 365 daies, 5 houres, 49 minutes, and 12 seconds, whereby their account in the celebration of the festiuall daies, and of the times of the yeare, differeth 11 dayes from
ours,

ours, as in my Kalender; and yet is neither of these accounts precisely true, by occasion of the vnequall precession of the Equinoctiall points, of which here is no place to speake.

By this that is said, in the Chapters before, you may gather that a weeke hath seven dayes, or 168 houres; a moneth 4 weekes, 30 dayes, or 720 houres (I speake of Solar moneths;) and a yeare 52 weekes, 12 moneths, 365 dayes, or 8760 houres: But the leape yeare hath 366 daies, or 8784 houres, wanting indeed, according vnto true calculation 47 minutes, and 12 seconds, and so much doth euery foure yeares differ from our Iulian yeare, which is 11 minutes, and 48 seconds euery yeare.

And you must note, that according vnto diuers men, the yeare hath diuers beginnings, which some call A Era; Numa Pompilius did begin the yeare at the Hyemall Solstitiall, because as then the Sunne began to ascend.

Romulus began the yeare at the Equinoctiall of March, because as then all things began to flourish, all trees and plants to bud, &c.

The Arabians begin their yeare at the Estiuall Solstitiall, because they are of opinion y^e the Sun was made in Leo. Some let their yeare take beginning at the Autumnall Equinoctiall. The Egyptians count from the death of Nabuchadonozor; the Persians from Iezdegird, the Arabians or Moores, from the preaching of Mahomet, who was after the birth of Christ, 626 yeares. The Astronomers begin their yeare the first of Ianuary,

and

and so do we take it vulgarly in England: But the Church of England, and the date of all writings, and such like, hath their yeare to begin vpon the 25 day of March. The Iewes began their yeare after two sorts, viz, for feasts in March, and for other affaires in September: And so must wee vnderstand Ezechiel, chap. 40. vers. 1. The Spaniards did reckon their yeare for tributes, and all other payments, from the Emperour Octavian, vntill King Iohn altered it to the Natiuity of our Lord; and you shall note that it was 500 yeares after the birth of Chzist, that the Christians did begin their yeare at the Annunciation of Mary.

CHAP. XXII.

Vulgar errors reformed.

I Could you before in what time the Sunne did finish his course through the 12 signes of the Zodiaque, and here you must know further, that he hath three motions, as slow, being in Apogæon, or his greatest Eccentricity, and then goeth not aboue 57 minutes, 18 seconds in 24 houres, and sometime but 56 minuts, 43 seconds. Swift, being in Perigæon, or nearest the earth, and then may goe one degree, 1 minute, and 43 seconds in 24 houres: and his meane motion, at what times he passeth 59 minuts, and 8 seconds in 24 houres, by occasion whereof diuers things happen contrary, as the vulgar take it, as there be moze daies by about 10 from the Equinoctiall of March vnto the Equinoctiall of September, then there is from

from the Equinoctiall of September to the Equinoctiall of March.

By occasion of this diuersity of the Sunnes motion, the vulgar be also much deceined, that say that the dayes doe lengthen and shorten one houre euery 15 dayes, which is false, indeed from the 11 of March vnto the 27 of Aprill that proportion is true: but then from the 27 of Aprill it must be to the 17 day of May, which is 20 daies befoze the day be an houre longer, and then from the 17 of May (at what time the day is 16 houres long in the latitude of 52 degrees, and 20 minuts) vnto the 12 of Iune, which is 26 dayes, the day doth but lengthen halfe an houre and 3 minutes. The like it doth in shortning.

Another errour doe they run into concerning the Dogge-dayes, wherein the old Computation was much to blame, in pretending a certainty for the beginning of them the 6 of Iuly, and ending the 17 of August, which is false, as I noted in my Almanacke 1607: But as there, so also in this Kalender shall they be truly placed: the effect of the Starre Plin. reporteth, lib. 1. chap. 40. of his Naturall History.

Another errour most runne into, concerning the primeing of the moone: for it is not (as they suppose) alwaies vpon the 5 day, it containes a halfe quarter of y^e Moone, & happeneth she being 3 daies and 18 houres old, being then 4 points of the compass to the Eastward of the Sunne.

Also you shall note that when the hoznes of the Moone hang perpendicular one ouer the other, then

then the *Moone* is 90 degrees of the *Eclipticke* above the *Horizon*; if the upper *horne* incline more into the *East* then the lower *horne* doth, then she is short of 90 degrees: but if the upper *horne* be more into the *West*, the *Moone* is more then 90 degrees of the *Eclipticke* from the *Horizon*: but this is not meant degrees of altitude, taken instrumentally.

C A A P. XXIII.

Of the *Kalends*, *Nones*, &c. And what they be.

You must know that in every moneth there be three principall dayes, which (as the *Romans* pleased) gave denomination to all the rest of the daies in the yeare, and they be called *Kalends*, *Nones*, and *Ides*.

The *Kalends* be the first day of every moneth, from which the daies are accounted backwards, calling the next day in this regression, *Pridie Calendas*, as the last of *March* is *Pridie Calendas Aprilis*; they were called *Kalends*, or *Calendæ*, as it were *Colendæ*, because in old time they were used to sanctifie the first day of every moneth in honour of *Iuno*: and therefore *Ouid* said:

Vendicat Ausonias Iunonis cura Calendas.

Or they be called *Kalends* of *καλῶ* *Calo*, which is *voco*, to call, because the first day of every moneth the *Pontifex minor* standing in an eminent place of the *Citie*, did make 4 calles or more, according to the number of daies, that the *Faires*, called *Nundinæ*, should endure: & therefore in the plurall number

ber they bee called *Calendæ*, as it were calles.

Or they may bee called *Kalendæ*, *Kalends*, à *kalos*, which is *Bonum*, because the first day of euery moneth one friend was accustomed mutually to giue certaine gifts or presents to another, to the end that all the moneth following, there might happen to them *bonum omen*.

Now the *Nones* bee certaine daies placed in euery moneth, wherof the most hath but 6, and the moneth y^e hath least, 4. they begin at the *Ides*, and end at the *Kalends*: they take their name (as some say) of *Non*, because during that time, the *Romanes* sanctified no day to their God, as may appeare by *Ouid*:

Nonarum tutela Deo caret, &c.

Or they might be called *Noue*, by reason of the renouation of their images euery moneth: or they are called *Nonæ*, à *Nundinis*, which is *Faires*, or *markets*, because the number of *Nones* limited the duration thereof in euery moneth.

Lastly, about the midst of euery moneth there be certaine daies called *Ides*, which is (as it were) *Diuisions*: for they diuide euery moneth into 3 parts, and are a number of 8 daies, which in euery moneth (according to the order of daies in our Kalender) follow the *Nones*, according to the verse.

Octo tenent Idus menses generaliter omnes.

But some moneths haue moze *Nones* then others, as in the verse.

Mar. Ma. Iul. Oct. senas, reliquis dato bis duo Nonas.

Therefore if you take all the *Nones* and *Ides*,

of

of euery moneth, and adde them together, substra-
cing the whole from the number of dayes in the
moneth, then is the remainder the number of Ka-
lends in that moneth; and as there is Pridie Ka-
lendas, so there is Pridie Nonas, and Pridie
Idus.

And you must know, that amongst the anci-
ent Astronomers, there bee certaine vnfortunate
dayes in euery moneth, the which in many mat-
ters they held ominous and fatall: but of the
truth thereof let them iudge that are obseruers
thereof; onely I will set them downe, lest of some
the booke bee condemned for their absence, and in
such sort as no one as yet hath obserued.

CHAP. XXIIII.

Of the infortunate and fatall dayes of the yeare,
as also of the good and happy dayes.

Inuary the 1. 2. 4. 5. 10. 15. 17. 19.

February the 8. 10. and the 17.

March the 15. 16. and the 19.

Aprill the 16. and 21. Not so euill the 7. 8. 10. 20.

May the 7. 11. 20. Not so bad the 3. and 5.

Iune the 4. and 7. Not so euill. 10. 15. 22.

Iuly the 15. 20.

August the 19. 20. These not so bad, 1. 29. and 30.

September the 6 and 7. Not so bad, the 3. 4. 21. 22.

October the 5. Not so bad, the 3. 16. 24.

Nouember the 15. 19. Not so bad 5. 6. 28. 29.

December the 6. 7. 9. Not so euill the 15. 17. 22.

Furthermore, Astrologers will haue in euery
Moone

¶ Some 2 infortunate daies, wherein they recount it most vnhappy to begin or undertake any kinde of worldly affaires, and they repute them right perillous many wayes else, the which daies follow.

● In January the 3 and 4 day of the newe Moone. February the 5 and 7. March the 6 and 7. April the 5 and 8. May the 8 and 9. Iune the 5 and 15. Iuly the 3 and 13. August 8 and 13. September 8 and 13. October 5 and 12. Nouember the 5 and 9. December the 3 and 13.

Againe, there bee sixe most infortunate daies chosen out of the whole yeare by some, wherein they aduertise no man to bleed, because of great danger of death; and soz that the effects of the Constellations worke most wonderfull to death, and otherwise be right vnfortunate: It is therfore very ill to haue a child borne in them, soz feare of an euill death; and bad and vnhappy they be in other humane affaires, as y^e ancients teach, and they be.

January the 3 day. Iuly the 1. October the 2. Aprill the 30. August the 1. and the 31.

Moreover, in euery moneth there were two daies which were called Aegri, mali, & Aegyptiaci, they be called Aegri, ab effectu, because, according to the opinion of many, if any fell sicke in any of these daies, they should hardly, or neuer escape it: They bee called Mali, because it was naught to begin any kinde of worke, by reason of the euill affections of the Constellations: They be called Aegyptiaci, because they were inuented of

of the Egyptians : and they do also note vnto vs
the 10 plagues of Egypt in these verses :

Sanguis, rana, culex, musca parua, pecus, vlcus;

Grando, locusta, nox, mors, prius orta necant.

Bloud, frogs, lice, flies, all cattell lost their breath,

Plague, haile, locusts, night, no man scaped death.

Now these infortunate daies were noted al-
waies in the Romane Kalender, notwithstanding
y^e inhibition of Augustine, saying : Calendas men-
sium, & dies AEgyptiacos, non obseruetis. But
yet to satisfie all, take them in the ensuing verses :

Armis Gunse, Dei Kalatos, Adamare dabatur.

Lixa memor, Constans gelidos, Infancia quosdam.

Omne limen, Aaron bagis, Concordia laudat.

Chyelinkat, Ei Coequata, Gearcha Lifardus.

Of the words in these foure verses, every two
serue for one moneth, the first standing for Ianu-
ary : If therfore you desire to know the first of the
two former fatall daies in any moneth, count so
many daies from the beginning of the moneth de-
scending, as the first letter in the first word is di-
stant from A inclusiuely, according to the Alpha-
bet, & where that number ends, there is the fatall
day; as in Aprill L. (beginning Lixa) is the 10 lea-
ter in the Alphabet, therfore the 10 day is fatall,
and according to the number of the first letter (in
the order of y^e Alphabet) of the second syllable, y^e said
houre of y^e said day is vehemently to be suspected.

But to haue the second fatall day of the moneth,
you must reckon so many daies from the last day
of the moneth ascending, as the number of y^e first
letter of the second word, for y^e moneth, cometh

unto in the order of the Alphabet, as in Aprill M, for Memor, is the 11 letter in the Alphabet, therefore the 11 day before the last of Aprill is a fatall day, which is the 19 day of Aprill, and so as before, the first letter of the second syllable both shew the most infortunate houre, according to the number thereof in the Alphabet, & you must note, that H in this account is taken for no letter.

Againe, there be certain infortunat & bad daies in y^e yeare, called Dog-daies, as before is remembred.

Likewise through England, the 28 of December, being Innocents day, is called Crosse-day, and so is it accounted every weeke.

There be other daies recounted in a little foolish booke, called the Booke of Knowledge, taken according to the course of the Moone, as thus: The first day of the Moone Adam was made, & that he counteth a fortunate day, but it is false: for Adam was not made the first day of the Moone; so, the fourth day of the creation was the Sun & Moone made, and Adam the 6 day: so that the Moone was made 2 daies before Adam, & what vertue should the moone receive by the creation of Adam. The like error is upon the 2 day of the moone for Eve, & so of the rest, which since their error is apparent, they be better omitted than repeated, & for the truth of the rest I commend to your experience.

And you must note that there be other daies infortunate and euill, caused by the motions of the starres & planets, and by the aspects of the Moone to the rest of the 6 planets, as in the ensuing table is compendiously to be seene.

A Table of the Moones Aspects to

	<i>Coniunction</i>	<i>Sextile.</i>	<i>Quadrat.</i>	<i>Trine.</i>	<i>Opposition</i>
Saturne.	An infortunate day; Iourney not to princes. conuerse not with old me, fly husbandme, & Rurall labourers.	Ioune with rurall people, till the earth, plant trees, vines, & such like: But doe not seeke the loue of women.	Conferre not with Princes & aged men, abstaine fro phisicke and iournies, seeke not thy desire.	Accompany rurall people, repaire thy house, plant vines, and till thy ground.	Entertaine no seruant, begin, nor undertake no kinde of thing.
Iupiter.	A fortunate day; Goe vnto great men, and Rulers, expect good counsell, and iustice.	Accompanie Lawyers, and Ecclesiasticall men, reade law and statutes.	Study Physicophy, and you may intreate of Law matters, as iudgements, &c.	Begin all honest workes, repaire & seek to Kings, Prelats, & Iudges, it is good to meet them.	Take thy iourney, it is good to meet with persons Ecclesiasticall.
Mars.	An infortunate day; Take no iourney, a voyde Souldiers and warfaring men.	Buy weapons & horses for war, take iourney toward war, deale with Alchimy, & fire workes.	A day of feare, beware of contention, the peace & truce shall not hold.	Dispose of all things necessary for war, buy horses of war, make experience in alchimy	Take no iourney, hire no seruant, seeke no loue of womē, auoide company of any
Sol.	Begin nothing, but what thou wouldst should bee kept close and secret.	Repaire to Kings, Princes, &c. Effect thy busines, expect the office and dignitie sought.	Take heede of princes and great men: for this day is to be shund in all affaires.	Giue gifts to Kings & great men, aske and haue, a league betwixt kings shall hold.	Come not before great me auoid this day in all thy affaires as most infortunate.
Venus.	Dayes of pleasure; put on new apparrell, seeke the loue of women, now they bee tractable, aske & haue.	Good to seeke loue of women, take a wife, women be fond.	Hare thy seruant, dayes of sport, put on new apparrell, and take a wife.	Combe thy haire, seek the loue of womē, set thy childre to schoole, put on new apparrell, in al let not the be in Leo	Hire seruants, take thy iourney, proceed in matrimony, it is a day of pleasure and content.
Mercury.	Beginne Calculations and writings, exercise merchan-dise, let th Ambassador, or Messenger proceed.	Write Letters, seeke Offices, let children to schoole, accompany wittymen, and Singers.	Let Ambassadors, Messengers, or postes proceede iourney, excellent to buy or sell.	Poets be busy, make verses, exercise thy things witty, let thy Children goe to schoole.	Accompany Penne-men, send messengers, take a iourney, exercise the Mathematickes.

And you must note, y^e y^e fortunate planets be Iupiter & Venus; y^e infortunate & wicked are Saturne and Mars; the indifferent be Sol, Mercury, & Luna.

So that the Coniunction of the good, is good; of the euill, bad; and of the indifferent, indifferent, excepting the Sunne and Moone.

Also the good in Coniunction with y^e bad, is bad; the good with the meane is indifferent, and the bad with the meane is bad.

Certaine daies of the yeare be also good or bad, according to the place of the Moone in y^e heauens, and those places bee called Mansions, as in the Table, according to which the temperature and quality of the day is much altered.

A Table of the Mansions of the Moone for this Age.

Man.	Beginning of e- uery Mansion.			Quality.	The Elections.
1	S	D	M	Temperate	Journey, take phisicke, especially laxatiues.
	r	27	53		
2	♈	10	45	Temperate or dry.	Journey by water, sow, plant, &c. Do not purge or vomit.
3	♈	23	37	Very moist.	Make Marchandize, buy cattell, do not Nauigate.
4	♏	6	29	Cold & moist, most cold.	Plant, sow seedes, &c. Bad for marriages, and voyages by water.
5	♏	19	21	Drye.	Voyage, treat of mariage, set chil- dren to schoole, take medicines.
6	♏	2	13	Temperate.	Apt to warre, bad to sow seedes, plant, &c.
7	♏	15	5	moiste.	Apt to till the earth, and to iour- ney, &c.
8	♏	27	57	Cloudy and temperate.	Journey. specially by water, take phisicke, best in pilles.
9	♏	10	49	Drye.	Good to Nauigate, otherwise bad in all things.

10	♈	23	41	moiste.	Good for mariage, bad to iourney, good to plant or build.
11	♉	6	33	Temperate. something cold	Sow, plant, deliuer prisoners, leave laxatiue medicines.
12	♊	19	35	moiste.	Plant, sow, marry, bad to Nauigate onely.
13	♋	2	17	Temperate.	Iourney, Nauigate, sow, plow, contract Matrimony.
14	♌	25	9	Temperate.	Sow plant, take physicke, bad to iourney, and marry a widdow.
15	♍	28	1	Moiste.	Digge pits, delue, ill to voyage and marry.
16	♎	10	53	Moiste and colde.	Infortunate and bad.
17	♏	23	45	Moiste	Buy beasts, seeke to Widdows, bad to Nauigate.
18	♐	6	37	Drie.	Build, sow, plant, saile, ill in mariage.
19	♑	19	29	Moiste.	Warfare, besiege a Towne, plant, sow, iourney, Nauigate.
20	♒	2	21	Temperate	Buy cartell, hunt wilde beasts, bad for Mariage.
21	♓	15	13	Temperate,	Lay foundations, build, sow, seek to Prince or Magistrate, marry not.
22	♈	28	5	Moiste.	Take physicke, Nauigate, marry not.
23	♉	10	57	Temperate	Take physicke, iourney, ill to marry, or lend.
24	♊	23	49	Temperate.	Lead thv Army to battell, marry, sow, medicine, voyage not.
25	♋	6	41	Drie.	Iourney towards mid-day, or sunne set, best for strife, lay foundations.
26	♌	19	43	Drie.	A most fit day for physicke, in all other affaires bad.
27	♍	2	25	Moiste.	Plant, sow, vse Merchandize, but do not Nauigate.
28	♎	15	17	Temperate.	Sow, vse Merchandize, marry, take physicke, do not lend or voyage.

CHAP. XXV.

To finde what Planet doth reigne any
houre in theyeare, and how long
hee reigneth.

To go briefly to worke, resolve the houres of
the day into minutes, by multiplying them
by 60, adding to the product the odde minute,
the totall then divided by 12, doth tell you how
long a planet doth reigne: The like for the night.
But for the more ease behold the ensuing Table.

A Table of the Inequall, Temporall, or Planetary
houres for every day and night in the yeare.

H. D. & N.	Hora Diei		Hora Noct.		Hora Diei		Hora Noct.		Hora Diei		Hora Noct.		Hora Diei		Hora Noct.	
	0		12		24		36		48							
	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
7	0	35	1	25	0	36	1	24	0	37	1	23	0	38	1	22
8	0	40	1	20	0	41	1	19	0	42	1	18	0	43	1	17
9	0	45	1	15	0	46	1	14	0	47	1	13	0	48	1	12
10	0	50	1	10	0	51	1	9	0	52	1	8	0	53	1	7
11	0	55	1	5	0	56	1	4	0	57	1	3	0	58	1	2
12	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	59	1	2	0	58	1	2	0	57
13	1	5	0	55	1	6	0	54	1	7	0	53	1	8	0	52
14	1	10	0	50	1	11	0	49	1	12	0	48	1	13	0	47
15	1	15	0	45	1	16	0	44	1	17	0	43	1	18	0	42
16	1	20	0	40	1	21	0	39	1	22	0	38	1	23	0	37
17	1	25	0	35	1	26	0	34	1	27	0	33	1	28	0	32
18	1	30	0	30	1	31	0	29	1	32	0	28	1	33	0	27

The

The vse of the precedent Table.

In the first row upon the left hand finde the length of the day or night in houres, and if there be any minuts annexed, finde them in the top of the Table, where they bee set thus: 0, 12, 24, 36, 48. And so in the common angle shall you finde the length of the planetary houre for the day or night, under their proper Title, and if you want the iust minute, take the nextest, for the difference produceth no sensible error: as when the day is 16 houres, 24 minutes long, then the length of a planetary hour for day is 1 houre, 22 minuts, and a planet ruleth that night but 38 minutes, as in the Table.

The length of a planetary houre thus found, it rests to finde any time of day what planetary houre it is, which as yet none of these little bookes haue taught: You must therefore learne (as hereafter) at what houre and minute the Sunne doth rise upon the day proposed, and also y^e true houre of the day at the time proposed, by some clocke, or rather Sunne-diall, and thereby get how many houres and minutes the said proposed time is after Sunne rising, the number of which houres multiply by 60, and to the product adde the odd minute: then the totall diuided by the number of minutes, that a planet reigneth, the quotient is the number of the planetary houre.

Example.

The Sunne riseth at 8 of the clocke (vpon a certaine day) which day is 8 houres long, and I

am required to finde what planetary houre it was at 10 before Noone: 10 is two houres after 8, 2 multiplied by 60, yeeldes 120. which parted by 40 minutes (for so long a Planet ruleth that day, as in the Table) and the quotient is 3. Therefore I conclude it is the third planetary houre, and if there had beene any minutes remaining, those would haue shewen how many minutes of the planetary houre had beene spent.

Deale so with the night, counting them from Sunne set.

Otherwise.

Another way I can shew you; hauing any time of the day giuen, and are required to know what planetary houre it is at that instant, you must consider if the question were made before high noone, or after: if the question were made before noone, worke as before: if after noone, adde the houre of the clocke after noone to the houre and minute of Sunne setting: so haue you the distance of time from Sun-rising, then worke likewise as before.

Lastly, hauing found what planetary houre it is, then must you seeke what planet doth reigne that houre, which is thus done: Consider what planet the day is called by, as in the 15 Chapter, and giue to that planet the first houre, and to the next the second houre, untill you come to y^e houre proposed, & that planet which falleth to that houre is the planet y^e ruleth at that time. But for more ease behold the ensuing Table, which I haue newly made for that purpose.

A Table to finde what Planet doth rule euery
houre by day or night.

Day Re.	Sunday.		Munday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday		Night. R.
	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	
1	8	5	12	2	9	6	0	3	10	7	0	4	11	4	1
2	9	6	0	3	10	7	0	4	11	8	5	12	9	5	2
3	10	7	0	4	11	8	5	12	9	6	0	3	10	6	3
4	11	8	5	12	9	6	0	3	10	7	0	4	11	7	4
5	12	9	6	0	3	10	7	0	4	11	8	5	12	8	5
6	0	3	10	7	0	4	11	8	5	12	9	6	0	9	6
7	0	4	11	8	5	12	9	6	0	3	10	7	0	10	7

The vse of the Table.

Seeke the day proposed in the top of the Table,
and in one of the two rowes vnder the same day,
finde the planetary houre, against which in the
first row vpon the left hand, is the character of the
planet that governeth that houre of the day, vnder
the title of Day Re. signifying Regiments of
the day planets, and vpon the right hand is the
planet that ruleth that houre of the night, vnder
Night Regiment, as vpon Sunday, Mercury
ruleth the third houre of the day, and Sol the same
houre of the night.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the natures and properties of the
seuen Planets.

Something I would say, that when you haue found what planet reigneth, you might likewise know the nature and condition thereof, but I must bee brieue: for indeed heere is no place in this small volume to handle the same in such ample manner as it ought to be.

Saturne (being well affected) is graue with authority, thinking of deepe matters, disputing of gravity a louer of secret matters, silent, solitary, laborious, doing labour and toyle, a gatherer of wealth, couetous, desirous of money, and studious for his owne proper benefite, a Zelotype, bearing care of his body, vncertaine in keeping promise, a louer of husbandry; and being made unfortunate and weake, he is an abiect, squalid, ex-cogitating of base things, a pick, thanke and complainer, fearefull, auoiding light, louing solitari-nesse, sad, enuious, stubborne, suspicious, superstitious, vntrimmed, malignant, deceitfull, yet fearing deceit, couetous, austere, clothfull, dull and a lyar: His nature is cold and dry, and is charactred thus.

Iupiter being the onely signifier and well affected, maketh men honest, religious, iust, doers of good turnes, magnanimous, faithfull, verecundious, beneuolent, manly famous gouernours, of great diligence, graue, and modest, giuen to fol-

lo to their businesse, wise, carefull to liue, louers of their owne, and of their friends, liberall, and without fraud: But being euilly affected, is more prodigall and proud: His nature is hot & moist, thus figured 4.

Mars, well affected, is generous, fit for gouernment and rule, valiant, strong, angry, giuen to battell and warre with vehemence, apt, without fraud, fearing no danger, desiring reuenge, impatient of seruitude and iniuries, vaunting, not respectiue of riches: and being euilly affected, is cruell, vniust, a braboler, a tyrant, a murderer, dreadfull, rash, vnfearefull, proud, drunke, turbulent, a blood-shedder, fierce in prouoking quarrels, and fearefull to perforce, the authoz of discords, arrogancy and seditions: He is hot and dry, thus charactred 5.

Sol is the most noble Planet, hee is magnanimous, industrious, prouident, ambitious, signifying Kings Princes, Potentates, labourers of gold, he is valiant, secret, honest, quiet, giueth long life, and a healthfull body, a sincere and very good minde, princely dignities, and riches, and aboue the rest, he maketh men courteous famous, wise, rulers, louers, desirous of honours: His Nature is hot and dry cholericke, and is thus charactred 6.

Venus fortunatly affected, maketh one faire spoken, good, a lover of sweet things, pleasant, merry, faire, delicate in gesture, elegant, a doer of goodturnes pittifull, giuen to please, and apt to pleasures, giuen to singing and dauncing, impatient
of

of labour, gallant, and yeelding loue to such, sociable, yet seruing God religiously: But being euilly affected, he is effeminate, fearefull, a louer of maids, spending much vpon them, without respect of fame or infamy, idle, sluggish, apt to lust, a Zelotype, or giuen to iealousie: Her nature is cold and moist, flegmaticke, thus charactred &.

Mercury well scituate, and fortunat affected, causeth a sharpe wit, maketh one studious, capable of learning, easie to be taught, wise, subtile, wary, and hardfull, accomplishing all things with great dexterity, obtaining a great part of Poëtry, Geometry, and the Mathematickes, without tustoz, desiring many differences, and disputing elegantly of many matters, of good manners, wittily applying himselfe to time and place, an imitator of the good; But being infortunat and badly scituate, hee is maleuolent, malicious, subtile, crafty, forsworne, lying, especially his essentiall dignities being of the bad, and he nere the Dragons taile, for then he is most ill.

The Moone maketh one thoughtfull, vnstable, vagabonds, fearefull, faint-hearted, prodigall, she signifieth messengers, shipmen, Quænes, Ladies, also common people, fishers, and such that deale about waters, also such that are in continuall motion, as Lackies, &c. Also Widowes, mothers, &c. she maketh one delighting to study histories, to walke from place to place, to perauigate, plant, &c.

CHAP. XXVII.

A briefe discourse of the naturall causes
of watery Meteors, as snow,
haile, raine, &c.

You must first vnderstand, that all watery
meteors, as raine, snow, or such like, is but a
moist vapour drawn vp by the vertue of the
Sun, and the rest of the Planets into the middle
region of the aire, where being congealed or dis-
solved, falleth vpon the earth, as haile or raine.

Of the Raine-bow.

Pliny saith the Rain-bow is made by the Sun
beames striking vpon a hollow cloud, when their
edge is repelled, and beaten backe against the Sun,
and thus ariseth variety of colours, by the mixture
of cloudes, aire, and fiery light together. But (as
he saith) it pretendeth neither faire nor fowle we-
ther.

Of Raine.

Of these kinde of meteors you may read Arist.
libro primo Meteorologicorum, cap. 1. & 2. But
brieely, Raine is a cold vapour, and earthly hu-
mour, raised from the earth and waters into the
middle region of the aire, where by the extremity
of cold it is thickned into the body of a cloud, and
after being dissolved, falleth vpon the earth.

Of Haile.

Haile is ingendred of Raine, congealed into
Ice,

Ice, freezing the drops presently after the dissolving of the cloud, whereby wee haue great irregular Stones fall on the earth; I haue seene them in that fashion 1610 containe 4 inches about; for the higher it commeth, and the longer it tarieth in the aire, the rounder it is and the lesser.

Of Snow.

Snow is of the same humour that Haile is, but not growne together so hard. Pliny saith, Haile sooner melts then Snow, and that Haile commeth oftner in the day then in the night.

Of Frost and Dew

When in the day time throught y faint heate of the Sun, there is a cold and moist vapour drawne vp a little from the earth, presently at night it descendeth againe vpon the the earth, and is called Dew, and in the Spring or Haruest, it is a signe of faire weather; but if by meanes of cold it be congealed, it is called Frost, & therefore Dewes come not so often in hote seasons, neither when winds be vp, but after a calme and cleare night, frosts dry vp wet and moisture: For when (as Pliny saith) the Ice is melted, the like quantity of water in proportion is not found.

Of Winde.

Winde is nothing but many exhalations drawn from the earth & inforced laterally aboue the sun.

Of Sodaine Blasts.

A windy exhalation being throwne downe, and
encom

encompassed (as Pliny saith) in a thin course of cloudes newly ouer-cast comming at some time with such a violence, as it bursts & cleaues a drye cloud in sunder, & makes a storme, of the Greekes called Ecnephias, but when this cleft is not great, but that the windes be forced to turne round, & role in this discent without lighting, there is made a whirle-puffe, or ghuft, called Typhon, which is to say, the storme Ecnephias, sent forth a winding violence, & this winde doth beare many things away with it, changing from place to place; but if the hole in the cloud were great, it is called Turbo, casting downe and ouerthrowing all that is next it. Pliny saith, no Ecnephias commeth with snow, nor no Typhon from the South: some say, Vinegar throwne into this wind, breakes the guff.

Of Earth-quakes.

Plenty of windes gotten into the bowels holes & corners of the earth bursting out of the earth, & the earth closing againe, causeth the shaking, or earth-quake, and is a token of insuing warre.

Signes of Earth-quakes.

When waters in well or pits be troubled, and haue a bad sauour, the long absence of y windes, strange noises, the obscurity or darknesse of the Sunne with clouds, and strangely coloured, &c.

Of Thunder and Lightnings.

When an exhalation hote and drye mixt with moisture, is carried vp into the middle region and there inclosed in the body of a cloud: Now these two

two contraries being thus shut oꝝ pent vp in one
 come together, they fall at variance, whereby the
 water and fire agree not vntill they haue broken
 the prison wherein they were pent, so that fire and
 water flye out of the cloud, the breaking whereof
 maketh a noise, like the renting of cloath, which
 we call thunder, and the fire lightning, the thun-
 der being made first, but the lightning first seene,
 in respect the sight is befoze the hearing; and of
 lightnings there be many sorts.

That which is dry burneth not at all, dissipa-
 ting and dispersing: that which is moist burneth
 not likewise, but blacks, and altereth the colour:
 but that which is cleare is of a strange operation,
 it burneth vessels dry without hurt to the vessel;
 it melteth mettall in bagges oꝝ purses, and hur-
 teth not the bagge oꝝ purse, noꝝ the ware that sea-
 led the bagge hurt; it breaketh the bones, and
 hurteth not the flesh; and killeth the childe in
 the wombe, not hurting the mother. Pliny saith,
 Scythia by reason of cold, and AEGYPT by reason
 of heate, haue seldome lightning.

What things be not hurt with lightning.

It hurteth not y^e Lawrel tree, it entreth not pass
 5 foot into the earth, such that are shadowed with
 the skinner of Seales, oꝝ Sea-calues, are freed, the
 Eagle is free, &c. Many other wondrous & strange
 kind of Meteors bee there in the heauens often
 times seene, as Comets, burning Dragons, &c.
 but this volume will not containe an ample dis-
 course thereof.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Diuerse signes to prognosticate what weather
is towards.

TO begin first with the Sunne, the best prognosticator of all other, if he rise cleare, not fiery red, if he chase the clouds before him into the West; if at Sunne-rising there be a circle about the Sunne, and it vanish equally away, if he be red at setting: all these argue faire weather to insue. But if he be fiery red at his rising, if he shew pale and wan, if at rising hee seeme hollow, if red and blacke cloudes be about him at his rising, or if his raies be red both at a rising and setting, if his beames at a morning or euening be contracted or short, if it raine at Sunne-setting, or his raies looke darke or blew, or gather, if at his rising his beames seeme not bright and cleare, if before his rising the cloudes gather like globes moving not into the west, if a circle of cloudes appeare encompassing the Sunne, leauing not all his light, if his circle about the Sun be broke, if at his rising hee cast his beames a farre off amongst the cloudes, if he spread his beames before he be vp, if at his setting he be overcast with a thicke miste: all these signifie wet, and often tempestuous weather. Also looke if the circle called Halo, be blacke, for it signifieth raine, and if it beake, winds, from that part as the fraction in the circle respecteth.

Presages by the Moone.

According to the AEgyptians, if on the Prime
day

day the Moone be faire and bright, it will be faire; if red, windes; if dimme and blackish, fowle weather according to the verse.

Pallida luna pluit, rubicunda flat, alba serenat.

Marke the typos of her hornes when she is five dayes old, with Pl. But best when she is primed, if they be blunt, raine; if pricking upward, and sharpe-pointed, windes. Pliny saith, these things fall truest vpon the fourth day. If her upper horne, which bends northwards, bee onely sharpe and pricked, winds from that coast: but if the nether horne be so, windes from the South; if the fourth day after her change she haue a red circle or Halo about her, windes and raine. Varro saith, when the Moone is 4 dayes old, if shee put her hornes direct and straight forth, it is tempest at sea, vnlesse there bee a cleare circle about her: If the one halfe of the full Moone seeme pure, faire weather; if red, windes; if blackish, raine; mistes and cloudes about the Moone haue like effect, as Halo, the more the worse, whilest the new Moone is Croissant and rising with the upper tip of her horne blackish, telleth of wet after the full: but the nether tip being so, raine before the full: and if (as Varro saith) this blackishnesse appeare in the middelt of the Moone, raine at the full: a circle about the full Moone declareth windes from that part that the circle is most splendant; if her hornes at her rising shew more grosse & thicke then ordinary, looke for raine plentifully, and that before long: if she appeare not before the Prime, the West winde blowing withall, cold winter-like

like wether all that Moone. Lastly with Pliny, there bee 8 points in euery Moone, and so many dayes (according as shee falleth vpon the angles of the Sunne) which many onely obserue, and take their p̄sages of future wether by, to wit, the 3. 7. 11. 15. 19. 23. 27. and the very day of conjunction.

P̄sages by the Starres.

Pert vnto the Moone we may place y^e Starres; if the Starres seeme to shote, windes from that quarter the Starre came from: the wetter the Spring and Sommer, the dryer the Autumne. Autumne faire and dry bringeth a windy Winter: a circle about any of the other Planets, great showers: if the cloud in Cancer, called P̄sepe, or the manger standing betwixt Aselli, or y^e little Asses appeare not, though otherwise the aire bee cleare, sowle winterlike wether: if the Northerne of these Starres bee hid, great windes from the South, but the other being hid, North-east windes.

Of the Raine-bow.

If two Raine-bowes appeare, raine: a Raine-bow presently after raine, faire wether.

P̄sages from Thunder and Lightning.

If in Sommer there be moze thunder then lightning, windes from the coast it thundred; but if the lightning exceed, raine: lightning without thunder betokens raine and thunder: if it lighten only from the North-west, raine the ensuing day; if from the North, windes thence; if from y^e South,

North-west, or full west it lighten, especially in the night, winde & raine from those coasts: morning thunder, windes; but mid-day thunder, raine,

Prefages by the Cloudes.

If the racke ride apace in the aire, windes from that coast they come, the worse if it come from the North or South: if at Sunne-set the racks ride on both sides fromwards him, tempest: blacke cloudes flying out of the East, raine at night: but from the west, raine the next day: if the cloudes bee disparkled many together of the East, flying like flocks of wool, raine for 3 daies after: when cloudes flye low, seeming to settle vpon the tops of hills, cold wether insueth; but the mountaine tops being faire and cleare, the wether will take vp: if the cloudes seeme full charged, and yet looke white withall, which constitution of the aire is called by some Towers, by others white wether, haile is at hand.

If mistes come downe from the hills, or descend from the Heauens, and settle in the Valleys, it promisetht faire hot wether: mists in the euening shew a hot day on the morrow. The like when white mistes rise from waters in the Euening.

Prognostications by fires.

From the heauens we will proceed to our common fires.

The fire burning pale, or keeping a huzzing noyse, sheweth wether: if the flame of fire or candle mount, winding and wauing, as it were, winds:

the

the like if the fire or sandle goe out of it selfe, or kindle and take fire with much adoe. Further, when you discern many sparkles gather together in the fire, knitting one to another, the coales hanging to the bottome, or side of the pot newly taken off the fire, the fire raked in the imbers, keepeth a spitting and sparkling from it, if the ashes upon the earth grow together, or when the line coale shineth brighter, or burneth more then ordinary: all these be tokens of raine.

Prognostications by water.

If the sea, within the haven, after the departing of the flood in a low ebbe water be calme, & yet keep a noyse & rumbling within, winde; if it do thus by fits, cold weather and raine; if in a calme season the sea stonde, or water-bankes resound or make a noyse, great tempest: the like of the sea it selfe; the puffins swimming about water, tell of cold weather for many daies: the sea being calme, heaving and puffing up, sheweth there is great store of winds within her, which will shortly break out to a tempest.

Prognostications from Fishes and Fowles.

The Dolphin disporting upon the waues, foretels winds: if they sting and dash the water this and that way, and the sea be rough, faire weather: the Cuttle, or little Calamaria Loligo launching and flying about the water, the Cockles, or Winckles sticking hard to the grauell, the Searchings thrusting themselves into the mudd, or

couered with sand, the croking extraordinary of Frogges, the low flying of Swallowes, the chirping of Sparrowes, the crying of Peacockes and Hearnies, the bathing of Crows, the stinging of of Flies and Gnats, the early straggling of Sealmewes, the proking of their lethers by the Guls, Malards & Duckes, all foreshew winde or raine. Contrary the Water-fowle gather together and combate, or Cranes make haste to flye into the middest of the land, or Cormorants and Guls forsaking the waters, or Cranes soying quietly aloft, or Crows or Ravens gaping against the Sunne, are all tokens of faire wether. But if the Howlat cry Chi-uit, raine: Ravens crying one to another, as if they sobbed and vered, clapping themselves with their wings, windest but doing it by interualles of time, wet and winde: the late returning home of Jacke-dawes, hard wether: also y working of the spinner, the busie beating of Moles, the appearing of wormes, Vennies resorting to the roost couered with dust, the Antebusied with her Egges, the Bees in faire wether not wandring farre abroad, Bels heard further then ordinary, the wallowing of dogges, the alteration of the crowing of the Cocke, betoken all fowle wether.

Prognostications of foure-footed Beasts.

The leaping and playing of Sheepe, & such small cattell, shew alteration of wether: the crying of Swine, Dren & beasts licking themselves against the haire, or holding vp their nose and smelling in-
to

to the aire, swine shaking hay, or such like stufte: beasts eating greedily, or licking their houes, or sodainly moue here and there: all signifie raine or fowle wether.

Prognostications from woods, stones, &c.

The hearbe Trefoile looketh rough against a tempest, and the leaues thereof will stand staring vp, as if it were afraid thereof. Also if dishes, stones, or such like, sweate or be wet: if waine scot dozes that ioyned well, be stubborne to open, if salt dissolue in the salt-saller, or any solid body sweate, looke for great raine: the like is scene by the pissing of Dogges.

If there bee a rumbling noise, or sounding in the mountaines and forrests, or if the leaues of trees flicker and play themselves, no winde stirring, which foretells some change of wether: the like prediction is gathered by the light doctone of Poplars or Thistles flying to and fro in the aire: looke what is said of the noise in forrests, vnderstand the same here in vallies, and in the aire. I cannot stand to runne into an ample discourse of this subiect, lest I driue the quantity of my volume beyond my intent; but they shall be amply handled in a Booke I haue to come forth, called Cosmologia & Meteorologia.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of the foure quarters of the yeare, and first of Winter.

WINTER, the first quarter Astronomical, taketh his beginning when the Sunne entreth into Capricorne, during untill he haue gone to the latter part of Pisces, it is the coldest time of the yeare, and the colder and drier the wholsomer, yet ouer much cold killeth trees in a warme region, especially such that bee tender. A warme, and moist Winter is unwholsome, and an enemy to husbandmen, but reasonable store of snow doth ranken the fields and preserue cozne.

The diseases of this quarter bee pushes in the face, leprosie, tooth-ach, red-spots, feuers, the scab, fluxes of bloud by the inferiour parts, paines of the eyes, palsies, gouts, and such like.

Of the Spring.

The Spring is the most comfortablest quarter in all the yeare, and is of nature warme and moist, for then the Sunne draweth neere to the Zenith, comming towards the starres of a warme nature, and then y^e East-winds blow disappearing the superfluous humors, making the earth apt to bring forth all things, for the good and comfort of man: This quarter beginneth when the Sunne entreth into Aries, at what time
the

the dayes and nights be equal, and continueth vn-
till the 12 of June, at what time the Sunne hath
runne thzough Aries, Taurus, and Gemini; if the
Spring be much moist, the fruite will bee rotten
and scarce, but wædes will abound; if hoate, the
træs soone bzing forth leanes; the fruits of that
quarter, as Cherries, &c. will soone be ripe, which
being not gathered befoze their full maturity, will
bee subiect to woꝛmes, especially in warme regi-
ons, but it is seldome with vs, though frequent
in Italy. Roses will bee frome, but not so swæte,
& all such things shal better please the sight then y
sent oꝛ tast; if it bee cold and dry, there will hoare
frosts fall in the end of the quarter, accoꝛding to
the full Moone, the wine and fruits will be scarce;
being dry and not hot, fruits will bee scarce but
good, with want of graine; if it be cold the fruits
will be late riping; if it be wet, with much South
wind, and the former Winter dry with Noꝛthen
winds, the next Summer will happen agues, and
bleerensse, Dropping of the eyes, and paine of
the bowels. A dry Spring with much Noꝛthen
winds, and a wet Winter full of Southerne
winds going befoze, causeth women with child to
bee deliuered befoze their time, oꝛ to bzing forth
weake childzen. Gal. 1. 3. Aphor. 3. So that if the
quarter vary from his proper nature, the commo-
dities of the earth be made woꝛse and scarce, the
oꝛdinary diseases of this quarter bee leprosses,
red spots, tooth-ach, feuers of blond, pushes oꝛ
beales in the face, small-pox, ring-woꝛmes, sal-
ling-sickenesse, paines in the thzoate and necke,
the

the Kings euill, toens, griefes in the shoulders and armes caused by bloud.

Of Sommer.

Sommer is of nature hot and dry, like the fiery Stryplicity, or like the chollericke; it taketh beginning when the Sun entreteth Cancer, continuing until he haue passed ouer Cancer, Leo, and Virgo, and now is rage and choller most abounding, being the hottest time in the yeare, but in the beginning there rise certaine starres in Cancer, whose vertue is to make moist, especially Aselli, so that the Sunne comming to them, some raine falleth, to fructify the earth, but comming to Leo, being neere Syrius and Procyon, starres of a warme nature, the heat groweth most vehement, to temperate which the Etesian winds blow. Lastly comming to Virgo, which is a barren signe, the constellation of Arcturus rising, a mitigation of heat is produced, with some raine.

If Sommer be ouer wet, the Sommer fruits shall putrify, and there will bee but small stoze of graine, there will be many sickenneses: if it be onely dry, there will happen want of graine, and Sommer fruits will be wholesome, the fishes shall die in waters, great sickneses will happen: if it exceede in heat, many sickneses also will happen with great stoze of Sommer frutes: if to conclude it bee cold, the yeare will bee wholesome, but the fruits rotten.

This quarter as it is hot and dry in nature, so doth

doth it accordingly alter the humors in mans body, bringing all fruits to their ripenesse, cattell to their fatnesse, and men to their wealth, the sicknesses agreeing to the nature thereof, bee griefes and torments about the breast, ribbes, and spleene, pashes, leprosy, and diseases of the face as in the Spring: beard and soze eyes with other impediments therein, the plurisy, cough, heart and stomacke-aking, sorrow, vexations, feuers of blood, apostumes, pestilence, feuers, the iandise, paines in the belly and secret parts, with other infirmities proceeding of melancholy.

Of Autumne.

Autumne is y fourth and last quarter Astronomical, but the third according to our English accompt, by nature is cold and dry, melancholy, like old age, resembling the element of the earth, beginning at the Sunnes first ingresse into Libra, producing thereby a second Equinoctiall, coequating the daies with the nights, which may also be called our second Spring, making an apt time to take Physicke, blood, &c. but in that Libra is a signe of the Airy triplicity, there is produced heat with temperate moisture, but coming to Scorpio the aire is made more cold and moist, for Scorpio is of the watry triplicity, but coming to Sagitarius, a signe of the fiery triplicity, accompanied with certaine starres of a warme nature, there is made a restraint of the extremity of wet and cold, for the good of such as sow & plow.

If Autumne be most moist, grapes will be prised and wine bad, if the end be wet there will be want of fruite the insuing yeare, if the beginning be dry, there will be penuria Miliij, if hot many sickeneses and euils; if cold there is losse of haruest fruits in quantity, iuyce and beauty.

The diseases of this quarter properly be paines in the backe, darknesse of sight, retention of vrine, fluxes of blood, paynes in the backe and priuy parts, with infirmities in the face, as in the Spring, also the canker, fistuloes, emrods, the stone and grauell, feuers of blood, and impediments in the eies.

And here note that Winter in Latine Hyems, is so called, ab hyem which is dimidium, for the vulgar people doe diuide the yeare into two parts, Sommer and Winter, Winter being y greater. Ver the Spring, is so called à vireo vires, because then, omnia virent all things flourish, Aestas Sommer, is so called ab aestu: which is à feruore, by reason of heat. Lastly Autumns, Autumne, or Haruest, is so called à bonorum anni augmentatione, or it taketh name with Hipocrates, ab ortu Arcturi, during till the Vespertine setting of the Pleiades, or of Autumns, which is morbidum, or tempestiuolum: & these foure times be resembled to the foure Regions of the world, to the foure Cardinall winds, to the foure Clements, to the foure quarters, to the foure humors, & to the foure ages, as in the ensuing table.

Regions

	Warne and dry	Hot & moist	Cold & moist	Cold & dry
Regions of the world	Oriens	Meri.	Occid.	Septe.
Cardinall winds	East	South	West	North
4 Elements	Fyre	Ayre	Water	Earth
4 Quarters of the yeare	Sommer	Spring	Wint.	Autu.
4 Humors	Cholor	Sangu.	Fleame	Melā.
4 Ages	Youth	Ma. sta.	Age	old ag.

CHAP. XXX.

Certaine predictions of the weather in euery
moneth, with necessary abstracts, and
the Poeticall rising of the
Starres.

January.

New yeares day in the morning being red
portends great tempest and warre: after ry-
seth Orions girdle Vespertine, troubling the ayre,
causing South-west winds, the 10 and 11 day
doth Lucida Corona produce by a Vespertine set-
ting, about which time also riseth Asellus and
præsepe, great causers of raine the more Jupiter
being in moist signes: y^e 12 day Asellus riseth Cos-
micall, the 13 Præsepe setteth Cosmicall: the 20
the South part of Asellus ryseth Chronicall: the
28 Sirius riseth Vespertinus: the 30 Eagle riseth
Cosmicall. All which with Ptolemæus bring wet
and tempest: some say if the Sun shine the 12 of
January

January, there shall be much winde, others Prop^o nosticate of Saint Pauls day, saying: if the Sunne shine it is token of a happy yeare, if raine or snow, indifferent: if misty, great death, but if it thunder there will bee great windes and death that yeare.

The Abstract.

Cut timber, ridde fruit trees of superfluous branches, yneouer their rootes, drench weake and sicke cattell, Kyne with veriuice, horses with water and ground malt, foddren with a little bran, dig gardines, lib and geld for rearing.

February.

The third day Regulus riseth Chronicall, the fourth he setteth Cosmicall, of whom Ptol. saith, the cleare starre in the heart of the Lyon beginning to set, the Northwinde bloweth, with often raine. Carda. saith it raiseth the South-west windes. The 9 the taile of the Dolphin doth set vespertine, which Ptol. saith bringeth windes and snow, and the more raine the winds being south. Some say thunder vpon Shroue-tuesday foretelleth winde, and store of fruit, and plenty, the Sun-beames being early abroad: others affirme that so much he shineth that day, and the like he shineth euery day in Lent.

The Abstract.

Set, cut, and lay quicke-sets and roses, sow,
beanes

beanes, pease, and oates, especially the land being cold and stiffe: furnish your gardens with fallads for Sommer.

March.

The 6 day Vindemiator riseth vespertine, bring-
 ing North winds with frost, the 8 riseth the
 Rammes-horne. snow or raine: the 10 Arcturus
 riseth Chronicall, causing tempests. Carda: saith,
 at the vespertine rising of this starre, Swallows
 be sene, and the Spring commeth. Stadius cap.
 7. at the vespertine setting of Arcturus, Swallows
 depart by multitudes, and at his vespertine rising
 come againe: and this rising bringeth South-west
 winds, and by-west, blowing commonly 12 daies
 with raine or haile, ending in the west. Herewith
 agreeth Ptol. Plin. Stadius, Collumell, and
 others, especially being furthered with the radia-
 tion of the Moone or Mars. The 11 or 12 day Sol
 entroth Aries, the West windes blow, Stormes
 come, with Ptol. in AEgypt they came the 17 of
 May. The 21 Spica Virginis setteth Cosmicall
 cloudy.

Some say, so many mistes in March, so many
 hoare frosts after Easter.

The Abstract.

Now (regarding winde and weather) graft,
 also couer the rootes of your trees opened in De-
 cember

ember or Ianuary, with ranke earth : sow pease, beans, oates, parsneps, onions, artichoeckes, cow-cumbers, sage, & mellons; manure barly land, but in cold clay ground sow at the end of the moneth.

Aprill.

The 17 of Aprill, Augustus terminus Pleiadum, one of the seauen starres riseth Cosmicall, the other following a little after, causing Westwinde: the 22 the South part of Lucida Lancis setteth Cosmicall, often prouoking showers of raine. Some say if it raine vpon Ascension day (which sometimes falleth in Aprill) it doth betoken scarcity of all kinde of fooode for cattell, but being faire, it signifieth plenty.

The Abstract.

Yet it is good to sow Barley, chiefly in strong land, some kinde of garden-seeds sow now also, as Mellons, Citrions, Cowcumbers, & Artichockes: sow likewise Hempe & Flax, setting some garden-herbes towards the end of the Moneth. Now the time beginneth to barke trees, and to yeeld to good Day-men natures aboundance.

May.

The fourth of May Sirius, or Canis maior setteth vespertine, tempest from the South and North.

North-east, and by north; and as Stadius saith, if the full Moone happen within two daies before or after, it prognosticates blasting to corne, and other flowers. The 6 and 7 Hyades begin to set, the South blowing with raine: So Ptol. speaketh of the setting of the 7 starres. The 9 Pleiades set Chronicall, causing South winds, which with Ptol. at last turne into the West. The 11 the Buls Eye setteth: the 18 Procyon setteth Heliacall, making wine rage in Cellers with Stadius. The 23 the Eagle riseth Chronicall, which happening at the new or full Moone, all fruits be hurt with wormes and Caterpillers with Carda. The 24 the 7 starres rise Cosmicall: the 27 the Buls Eye riseth Cosmicall, both which fore-shew raine, and hurt to vines.

Some say, the Sunne shining vpon the 25 day, wines shall prosper well; also in the end of May Okes begin to beare blossomes, which happening fore-shewes much tallois and fruit.

The Abstract.

In the beginning you may sow Barley, set and sow tender hearbes & seeds, as sweet-Marierome, Sommer-fauory, Basill, &c. Set Stilles to worke, vsing May deaw therein stirring land for Wheate and Rye.

June.

The 6 day the lesser Dogge setteth vespertine, which happening at the full Moone, hurts all fruits.

fruits. Stadius saith if it happen at full Moone, it bringeth mischief to sweet flowers and vines, by reason of his burning heate: The 12 Sol enters Cancer, Vine and Oliues flourish: the 16 Arcturus setteth Cosmicall, making the aire intemperate: the 21 γ left side of Orion riseth Cosmicall, raising the West windes. If it raine the 24 day, Hazell-nuts do not prosper.

The Abstract.

Set Gilloflowers and Rosemary, sow Lettuce 3 or 4 dayes after the full, which is also good from February to the end of September: sheare sheep, fetch home fewell, and towards the end of the moneth begin to mow.

Iuly.

The 2 day riseth Orions Girdle, and is a Criticall day: for if it raine this day it doth continue so often for 4 weeks. Stadius saith, if Iupiter be aspected with Mars, Mercury, or the Sunne at this rising, great tempest is portended at the rising of the great Dogge, and foresheweth North-east windes, and by North, corruption of the aire, with the rising of the Etesian windes. The 13 Lucida Coronæ setteth Chronicall: the 23 γ North part of Asellus setteth vespertine, at which time with Ptol. the North-east, and by East winds blow, as fore-runners of γ Etesian winds, Carda.

Carda: these winds, as fore-runners of the rising of the Dogge, blow 8 dayes before, with which Stadius agreeth. Some say, if it be faire 3 Son-dayes before S. Iames day, cozne will be good: but wet, cozne withereth.

The Abstract.

At the full Moone gather flowers and seedes, and let your flowers rather dry in the shade then the Sunne: for the Sunne draweth away their vertue: but to auoid corruption, before you take them away, let the Sunnes heate be vpon them a while. Take heed of suddaine colds, for nothing sooner breedeth the plague: and therefore to drinke being hot is naught. It were vaine to tell good husbands that it is now fit for them to be in medowes, and else where to prouide for Winter. Therefore I will commend this rime to sluggards and idle persons.

*Labour in Sommer, take paines with the Ant,
Else in the Winter, liue cold, and in want.*

August.

The first of August y great Dogge riseth Cosmicall. Carda. saith at the rising of this starre all liuing creatures bee troubled, and that it is scarce possible that dyynesse and sicknesse should not be. Stadius recounts many more enormities, as troubling of wine in Cellars, Dogges going
may

mad, fluxes of the Seas & waters, death of fishes, with the extremity of heate, especially if Mars or Jupiter be in fiery signes. Diaphanes saith, if at the rising of the great Dogge with the Sunne the Moone be in Aries, it doth p̄significate raine and tempest; in Taurus, stormes; in Gemini, pestilence; in Cancer, dyssesse; in Leo, burning heat; in Virgo, showers often, with vntimely birth of children; in Libra, great dyssesse; in Scorpio, plagues; in Sagittarius or Capricorne, raine and tempest; in Aquarius, drought and sicknesse; in Pisces, raine the insuing yeare: But these Stadius saith be not knowne to him for truths: for he holds them more substantiall than bee taken, Ex varijs commixtionum causis. The 3 day the Eagle setteth Cosmicall, the South-west and by-west windes blowing with great heate. Carda. saith, it raiseth the Etesian windes, which with Ptol. do continue 21 daies: the 8 Regulus riseth Cosmicall, raising North-east, & by-north winds: the 13 day the great Dogge riseth Heliacall, which limits the beginning of the Grecian yeare, and of this rising be diuers obseruations: if then the heauen bee cloudy and darke, it signifieth a heavy time with plagues, &c. but being faire and cleare, it is good. Also the 13 of August, the Dolphin setteth Cosmicall, bringing raine, and beginning Autumne, according to Ptol. The 24 is S. Bartholomewes day, if the winde change not the following night, the vulgar hold it good. Stadius recounts tempests, with haile, &c. to come from the West, and North-west part, in the end of August

August, which often doe hurt.

The Abstract.

Reape Wheate and Rye, sow Winter hearbes in the new Moone: stirre land for Wheate and Rye, and about the end of the Moneth downe with Oates, or before, according to the goodnesse of your soile. Looke more in Iuly.

September.

The first day of this moneth is Criticall, if it do not raine then, the rest of Autumne is like to bee dry: the 12 day Arcturus riseth Cosmicall, raine: and with Ptol. after two dayes Swallowes leaue to be seene. The 13 day is Equinoctiall, windes from West, North-west: the 17 Lucida Coronæ riseth Cosmicall, Ptol. windes turne, troubling the seas with winterly weather. So many dayes old the Moone is on Michaelmas day, so many floods will happen that Winter.

The Abstract.

Cut downe your Lent-tilling, gather the fruits of your trees, conuerting them to vse, as Crabbes for Veriuce, &c. About the midst of the Moneth sow wheat and Rye in cold and strong land, sow winter parsheps, and Carrots, get hyues, &c.

October.

The 15 day the Dragons Taile setteth vespertine, after this day wee must expect no more warmenesse: and therefore the Germanes call it Den Galen Sommer. The 21 the East winde blow: the 26 the left foot of Orion setteth with the 12 degree of Scorpio: causing often great raine: if leaues now hang vpon the trees, some say it portends a cold winter, or many Caterpillers.

The Abstract.

Sow Wheat and Rye, the sooner the better, for feare of raine. The new Moone maketh a fit time to set and remoue yong trees, as the Plum, Pear, Apple, and Bay-tree, to set Nuts, Akornes, &c. & after the full moone gather your winter fruits.

November.

The 4 or 5 day the Scorpions heart setteth vespertine, which with Astrologers is a Critical day. The 5 day the Dogge setteth bringing southerly wether: the like iudge of Orion, which setteth about this time. The 8 day Succula or Hyades sets Cosmicall, frost or raine: the 10 the Pleiades set Cosmicall, if then the heauens be cloudy it denunciates a wet winter: if dry, a sharpe

harpe winter. Pliny saith: Succularum & Pleiadarum occasum terrâ marique turbidum esse. The 24 Arcturus setteth Heliacall, causing often raine, with Cardanus.

The Abstract.

The time is apt to make Malt, to kill Bacons, to cut Ashes, to sow, if you were too late the last moneth, to set Crabbe-tree stockes, to remoue Trees, as in the last moneth in the increasing of the Moone, but in the wane set beanes, pease, &c. Also now vncover the rootes of your Apple trees, and so let them rest till March.

December.

The 6 of December is Dies Nicholai, of which Cardanus thus saith: Proximi septem Dies à Bruma totidemque ante, raro ventis infestantur: they be called Halcyon dayes. Stadius saith, about the Brumall Solstitiall there doth happen Halcyon or most Tranquill weather: the 26 day the faire starre Arcturus setteth vespertine, and then with Carda. the South winds blow.

Some say, if Christmas day come in the new Moone, it is a token of a good yeare, and so much the better, by how much it is neerer the new Moone, the contrary happeneth in the decrease.

The time is good to fall timber, to vncover the roots of Apple-trees, to fallow land for Barley, to set beanes, pease, &c. the wether being not too hard: and now Fowlers be busie with Limetwiggies, and other engines to take Fowles. Let a warme fire be thy bathe, the Kitchin thy Apothecaries shop, and good hoat meate thy dyet, to which according to thy ability, inuite thy neighbour. Therefore to conclude,

*If thou be poore, and canst not feast at all,
Go feast with such as shall to feasting call.*

CHAP. XXXI.

Predictions of euery day more particularly.

TO giue you iudgement of the temperature of euery particular day, there must be great care had, and many things obserued, as the quality of the signe, the Lord of the lunation, the quality of the Absides, and of the Planets: for there is no great change of wether vnlesse Saturne, Iupiter, or Mars be aspected: also the meeting of the planets, & mingling of their vertue with the Fixed Starres, whose nature and magnitude are duely to be obserued: the want, or not obseruing of these, and many other which appertaine to preiudications, cause our ordinary and common Prognosticators so grossly to erre, as I noted in my Almanacke 1608: for as I said there, so must I heere also: *Qui non potest in singulos dies de pruina niue grandine*

grandine &c. Distincte prædicere, huic prædicen-
ti abundantiam aut penuriam frugum, nequa-
quam fides adhibenda est. **¶** *¶*uer and beside what
is said, the aspects of the Planets amongst them-
selues are most heedfully to be regarded, even as
in the ensuing Table, set in Latine for the more
breuity.

Enter this Table with the ♄, ♀, ☿, or ☊ of the
Planets, noting the weather in the
common Angle.

♄	♀	♂	☿	♂	☊	V
Turb. Hum. Hum. rem. cal. Neb. pruina Nub. Nix.	Venti pluui. veteri et imber venti Nub. vent. Niursa	Pluu. & frig. Pluu. subita. Pluu. frig. Plu. aut Nix.	Pluu. frig. Grand. toni Plu. frig. nix vel Neb.	Plu. vel to Ton. gran. Plu. vel tur Remiss. fri.	Tur. vel hu grand ton veteri vel plu Turbi.	V Ae A Hy
AEris Temperam.	Ventos Magnos	Temperam.	Ventos toni fulm. ventos Remiss. frig.	Turb. vent Toni tem. Turb. uent Remiss. fri.	Veris, AEstatis Autumni Hyemis.	
Minuit fri- giditatem & humid in fig. cali & ful. in æstate.	Ventos ali- quando nubi feros in æsta Toni.	Pluuiam Imbrem pluuiam Remiss. frig.	Venti Sicc. Tonit fulm. Venti Sicc. Remiss. frig.	Veris. AEstatis, Autumni Hyemis.		
Alterat ac- rem pro na- tura tempo- ris.	Ventos ali- quando cum humid, & plu presertim vento fig.	Pluuiam To- ni. imbrem pluuiam hu- miditatem.	Veris, AEstatis, Autumni, Hyemis.			
Hu. vel Nub. Remiss. calor Neb. Turb. Turb. vel Nix	Ventos hu- midos vel saltem Nubi.	Veris, AEstatis Autumni, Hyemis.				
Aliquando ventos Nu- biferos.	Veris. AEstatis, Autumni, Hyemis,					

**MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM**

¶uer

Quer and besides these aspects you must likewise note the mansion that the Moone is in, as in the 24 chapter, so shall you (confering these things together) produce more substantiall preinducations, but indeed here is no place amply to deliuer such rules y^e should bee observed before (according to Art) you can bee able to giue iudgement of any one day, for I let passe all in respect of the vnaptnesse of the volume,

CHAP. XXXII.

Of the Golden number, Circle of the Sunne, Dominicall letter, and Epact, &c.

The golden number is a Periodicall reuolution of 19 of our ciuill yeares, in which time the old Phylosophers thought that all the lunations or aspects betwixt the Sun and Moone, returned to the same place they were at 19 yeares before, for in that space the Dragons head made a Periodicall reuolution, but this is not so, for in 19 yeares there is an Anticipation of an houre and a halfe very nere, wanting but 75 seconds, so that looke what coniunction hapned this yeare in Aries at noone, shall fall 19 yeares hence, one houre & halfe before: this Circle is called Decem-nouenalis Circulus, whose parts bee called the golden number: for that it was writ in golden characters in Tables of siluer, and so sent to Rome, or for that they bee writtten in red or golden letters in the Kalender, and is found thus.

Adde

Adde to the yeare of our Lord 1. (for so much was the Prime when Christ was borne) which diuide by 19, the remainder is the Prime or Golden number.

Of the Epact.

The Epact is nothing else but a number of 11 daies, which the common solar yeare doth exceed the common Lunar yeare, y^e one consisting of 365 daies, the other of 354 daies, and therefore they adde that exesse vnto y^e Lunar yeare, to coequal the, for Epactæ with y^e Greekes *ἐπίκαιρος*, which signifieth intercalare, or addere, by the addition of which exesse in euery foure yeares, there is gotten a number more then 30, which is greater then the Epact can bee, because from change to change there can be but 30 daies: therefore 30 must be taken from that exesse, and the remainder is the Epact for the next yeare, as 1611 the Epact is 26 to which adde 11, so haue you 37, from which take 30, and you haue 7 the Epact 1612.

To get the Epact for ener, doe therefore thus, multiply the Prime by 11, parting the product by 30, so is the remainder the Epact; or as is said, adde 11 to the Epact of this yeare, so haue you y^e Epact of the next, or see the age of the Moone y^e 11 Calends of Aprill, for that is the number of the Epact.

But because I will ease you of calculation, see the ensuing Table, which sheweth you in perpetuall

tuall the Concordancy betwixt the Prime and Epact, so that having one, you may find the other answering thereunto, and for your further ease I have added the yeares of our Lord to it: having the yeare of our Lord, vnder it in order you have the Prime and Epact, and when the yeares in this Table be expired, beginne them againe, placing 1631 where 1612 is, &c. so shall your Table be perpetuall.

A Table to finde the Golden number
and Epact for euer.

An. Do.	1611	1616	1617	1618	1619	1620	1621	1622	1623	1624
Prime	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Epact	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20

An. Do.	1625	1626	1627	1628	1629	1630	1612	1613	1614	
Prime	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Epact	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	

Of the Circle of the Sunne, and Dominicall letter, and to find them for euer.

The Circle of the Sunne, is nothing else but a revolution of 28 yeares, in which time the Dominical letters make all their severall changes, & it is called the Circle of the Sunne, not for that it sheweth any motion of the Sunne, but because by meanes thereof the letter Dominicall is alwaies found, as we had a circle called *Cyclus lunaris*, by reason of the office it had, because it was first invented

uented ad monstrandas lunationes, so this is called the Solar Circle, or rather in English, the Sunday Circle, because it comprehends all the varieties and changes that the Sunday letter can haue, by reason of Byssextile or leap yeare. In brieft, this Circle is called the Circle of the Sun, because it acquaints you with the Sunday letter, which is the day of the Sunne.

To finde the Circle of the Sunne, either in the old or new Kalender do thus, adde to the yeare of our Lord proposed 9 (for our Saviour was borne when y number was 9) which parted by 28 (as by y number of yeares of the whole circle) so shall the quotient shew you y number of revolutions of y said circle, & the remainder the circle of the Sun.

Of the Dominicall letter.

The Dominicall letter is alwaies one of these seven letters A B C D E F G, and doth shew y Sunday letter, or day of the Sunne all the yeare, vnlesse it be in Byssextile or leap yeare, for then there be two Dominicall letters, whereof the first of the two in this Table serueth from the beginning of January, to Saint Mathias eue, and the other to the yeares end, but for your more ease behold the ensuing Table, where the Circle of the Sunne and Sunday letter are placed vnder the yeare of our Lord, and when the yeares of this Table be expired, set 1641 where 1612 is, so will your table be perpetuall, if you proceed as before.

A perpetuall Table for the Circle of the
Sunne and Dominicall letter.

Ann.Do.	1616	1617	1618	1619	1620	1621	1622	1623	1624	
☉ Circle	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Dominicall letter	G F	E	D	C	B A	G	F	E	D C	

Ann.Do.	1625	1626	1627	1628	1629	1630	1631	1632	1633	
☉ Circle	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Dominicall letter	B	A	G	F E	D	C	B	A G	F	

Ann Do.	1634	1635	1636	1637	1638	1639	1640	1641	1642	1643	1644	1645
☉ Circle	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Sunday letter	E	D	C B	A	G	F	E D	C	B	A		

Note if it bee leape yeare the first of the two letters beginnes the yeare.

Also note the Epact changeth alwaies the first of March, and the Dominicall letter and Prime, &c. the first of January.

Of the Romane indiction.

Wee haue no great vse of this circle in England, it is vsed of the Bishops of Rome in y^e instruments and writings of their Pronotations, imitating thereby the old Romanes, though theirs were to another purpose, as to beare account of the payment of trybute: it is a number of 15 yeare, but soz that it stands vs to little purpose in England

England, briefly find it thus.

Adde to the yeare of our Lord 3, and diuide the product by 15, so shall the remainder be the number of the said indiction, and this indiction is counted from September, not from March.

To get the Age, Change, Full, & Quarters
of the Moone.

TO find the age of $\frac{1}{2}$ Moone you must haue 3 things, as the Epact, the number of moneths from March to your proposed moneth inclusiuely, and the day of the moneth, these three summes had, adde them altogether, so haue you $\frac{1}{2}$ age of the Moone, but if the summe exceed 30, subtract 30, and that which you leaue is the age: this is meant if the moneth, wherein the question was made, haue 31 daies, for hauing lesse you must take away but 29 as oft as you may.

Now if you know the age of the Moone any moneth this yeare, and would know how old she shall bee the same day the next yeare, you must adde to her present age 11, so haue you her age the same day of the moneth the ensuing yeare, and to that age adde 11, so haue you her age the second yeare ensuing, and so infinitely, remembzing to reiect 30 as befoze.

Likewise if you desire to know the age of the Moone in the yeare last past, that is all found by addition, of 19 as befoze by 11, remembzing the reiection of 30.

To

To finde the new, full, and quarters
of the Moone.

Martin Cortez teacheth rules to find the day of coniunction, but they bee not so true as that of Gemma Frisius, which is thus: adde to the Epact the number of monethes from March to the proposed moneth, including the said moneth, the which taken from 30, the remainder sheweth the day of the change, but if the summe of addition exceed 30, you were best to subtract from 59, so is the remainder the day of the change, in which point Gemma Frisius left vs destitute: the change had, the full Moone is found by the addition of 15 daies, and so by addition of 7 daies and 9 houres, to the new or full Moone, you haue the first or last quarter.

To finde the new or full Moone more exactly
by my new Tables.

These brieue rules that the ancient Astronomers haue taught, and the moderne obseruers corrected, howbeit they were singular in respect of the inuention, yet doe they faile a day at least, especially when the Epact is about 26: wherefore you shall haue the day, houre and minute of the change and full Moone set in my Kalender and truely verified till 1630, which by the ensuing rules will serue perpetually, the vse whereof is thus.

Consider

Consider if you seeke the change of full Moone, for they haue Primes both in severall columnes vpon y^e left hand vnder this title Prim. 4. Prim. 8. therefore when you know what the Prime is for the proposed yeare, seeke the same in one of the rowes of Primes descending, and note against what day of the Moneth it stands, : for that is the day of the change of full Moone, according to the Prime you tooke : then in the row vnder New of Full Moone is the houre and minute of change, of opposition, noted with this letter A, or P, signifying that it happened before or after noone, according to the letter there placed.

Example.

1612 the Prime is 17, and I desire to know what day & houre the change and full moone shal fall on in August: First therefore for the New Moone, I find the Prime 17, in the row vpon the left hand vnder the title Prim. 4, which stands against the 16 day of the Moneth, therefore the change was the 16 day: then against 17, vnder the title New Moone, is 11.6. A. which signifieth that the new Moone, which happened the 16 day, was at 11 of the clocke, and 6 minutes before Noone.

Now for the full Moone in August, I seeke the Prime for that proposed yeare, vnder the proper title of Prim. 8, which you shall finde to stand against the 31 day, and then vnder the title of Full Moone, is 3.49. A, whereby (as before) you may conclude, that the Full Moone in August 1612, will be the 31 day, at 3 of the clocke, and 49 minutes before noone.

And here note, against some Primes you shall finde 16 or 17 houres, or more, with this letter A or P, which signifieth that the Aspect happened so many houres before or after high Moone of the same day.

Now if you would know any of these Aspects after 1630, you must subtract 1 houre and 30 minutes from the time of the happening of the Aspect, and when you haue done so 19 yeares, then subtract 3 houres, and so forth, alwaies subtracting 1 houre & 30 minuts for every 19 yeares: hereby will those Tables be made more true perpetually, then any that yet were ever extant.

CHAP. XXXIIII.

To finde what signe the Sunne or Moone is in.

TO finde the signe that the Moone is in, Ioan. de Sacro Bosco saith thus: Multiply the age of the Moone by 4, parting the product by 10, so shall the quotient shew you y^e number of signes that the Moone is distant from the Sunne: then the remainder multiplied by 3, noteth to you the degree of the signe that the Moone is in: Therefore finde the place of the Sunne, as hereafter, and from thence count the signes and degrees beforefound, and where it ends, is the place of the Moone: but this rule is not precise, and besides, is tedious for the vulgar.

To know what signe the Moone is in by
my new Tables.

For this purpose there be so many Tables out,
and they subiect vnto much error, that if the
Moone do worke in these inferiour bodyes, as Pliny
affirmes, lib. 2. chap. 99, or alter the humors
thereof according to her place in the Zodiacke, as
the learned teach, and experience confirmes:
then vaine and vnnecessary be those Tables, that
so lead the bulgar into such errors and abuses:
for either it is necessary that her true place bee
knowne, or needlesse to bee sought: if needlesse,
what needeth any obseruation at all: if necessary,
how do they beguile them that put trust therein?
For the Sheep-heards Kalender, Generall Prognostication,
Computation, and such like bookes, suppose the Moone neuer to her slow motion,
but when she is in Cancer, Scorpio, or Pisces,
which is extreemly false: for you shall perceiue her
stay: dayes in the other signes, if you peruse my
Tables, as in Aries, Taurus, or Gemini, &c. which
their Tables will not allow: which error is like
that of Pliny, lib. 2. chap. 17, saying, that y^e Moone
entreteth not twice in coniunction with the Sun,
in any other signe but Gemini, which is not so, as
in the yeare 1609, and 1612, in August and September,
there bee coniunctions in Virgo, as in
Aprill and May 1610 in Taurus. Also hee saith,
there is neuer any coniunction of the Sunne and
Moone in Sagittarius, the contrary is 1613, in

December, and 1614 in Nouember: Therefoze to finde what signe the Moone pzeisely is in euery day in the yeare, till 1630, do thus; Get y Prime as befoze, and then resoꝛt vnto your Kalender, finding the Moneth, and the Prime in the head of the Table foꝛ that moneth: Now descending do wne y Columne, which is vnder your Prime, vntil you come against the day of the moneth, there shall you finde against the said day of the moneth, the true signe that the Moone is in that day.

Example.

1612 the Prime is 17, & I desire to know what signe the Moone is in the 7 day of May; I therefore descend the Columne vnder 17, vntill I come against the 7 day, which stands vpon the left hand the Table, there I finde 7. I conclude the Moone is then in *Sagittarius*: then the 8 day in *vy*, *Capricorne*: but the Computation, and the rest of the bookes say, the 8 day in *Sagittarius*, which is false. Lastly, ouer each of my Tables for the Moone, is placed the nature of the signe she is in.

To know what signe the Sunne is in.

The Degree and Signe that the Sunne is in, stands in the last columne in the foꝛmer Table, foꝛ the place of the Moone vpon the right hand, against the day of the moneth, and vnder this Title ° place.

CHAP. XXXV.

Of the Eclipses of the Sunne and Moone,
and to know when they shall happen,
and the quantity of obscuration.

The Eclipse of the Sunne is nothing else but the conueying of the Moone (which is a darke body) betwixt our sight and the Sunne, insomuch that the Sunne looseth no light, but onely wee are depriued of the same, in respect of the interposition of the Moone; and this neuer happeneth but when the Sunne and Moone be in a visible coniunction: so you haue your meane, true and visible coniunction, the which true and visible coniunction alwaies happen together when the Sunne and Moone haue no paralax, which is when they bee in coniunction in the 90 degree: so that the further the true coniunction is from the 90 degree, the greater is the difference of these two coniunctions: so that you can haue no eclipse of the Sunne, but when the visible coniunction is nere the Nodes.

Now all eclipses of the Sunne bee either totall without duration, which happeneth when the Moone hath no apparent latitude at the time of y visible coniunction, or partiall, which duration, may happen three manner of waies: First, when the diameter is only darkened as when the apparent latitude of y Moone is equal to her apparent semidiameter. Secondly, when there is more then his semidiameter darkened, as when the

Moones apparent latitude is lesse then her apparent semidiameter : And lastly, when there is lesse then the Sunnes diameter darkened, as when the apparent latitude of the Moone is greater then her apparent semidiameter; and you shall know if the apparent latitude of the Moone excede 34 minutes, 51 seconds, the Sunne cannot be any thing eclipsed, and the greatest eclipse the Sunne can suffer, is when he is in the Auge of his Eccentricke, and in his greatest eccentricity, and the Moone in her opposite Auge, whereby such places that bee sytuatē within the compasse of the Moones shadow, may loose the whole light of the Sunne, the diameter whereof doth containe 280 of our English miles, or thereabouts. Further it may so fall out, that you shall see the whole body of the Moone within the compasse of the Sunne, the Sunne seeming to loose his light in the very middest, and about the same will appeare a narrow shining circle, of three quarters of an inch in bredth, which happeneth when the Moone is in her Auge, and the Sunne in his least eccentricity, and in opposit Auge : but this discourse is not fit for this volume, therefore to the matter.

To finde the Eclipse of the Sunne.

You must know that the body of the Sunne is supposed to be divided into 12 Digits, and that hee is neuer eclipsed but at the new Moone: therefore finde the new Moone, as you bee taught before, & then in the row upon your left hand, vnder the title Digits 0. see if there stand any figure against the

the same, for then may you conclude the Sunne to be Eclipsed, the same houre that y^e new Moone happens, and that there be so many parts of his body darkened, as the figures vnder Digits o^r expresse.

Example.

1612. In May I finde the new Moone to happen the 20 day, at 5 of the clocke, and 43 min. before Noone: then against the same, vnder Digits o^r, stands 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, therefore I conclude that the Sun shall be eclipsed at that houre, 8 parts and a halfe, and if there had stood such a marke as this (●) he had bene eclipsed, though not visible in our Horizon.

After the same order may you finde what eclipses happen any day of any moneth for any yeare to come, or thus: seeke vnder the title of Digits o^r what figures stand there, and what Primes answer thereunto, then finde the said Primes in the little Table before, and ouer the head thereof is the yeare of our Lord God.

Of the Eclipses of the Moone.

To speake properly of an Eclipse, it is an obscuration of light in the Sunne, and a defection of the Moone: for the Moone is a darke and grosse body, hauing no light but such that shee receiueth of the Sunne, whereby she is neuer eclipsed, but at such time that the earth is betwixt the Sun & her, which chanceth shee being at the full diameter opposite to the Sunne, and somewhat nere to the head or taile of the Dragon: But these Eclipses of the Moone for diuers causes, be not alwaies after one manner, as first by reason of her

unequall latitude, which sometime is nothing at all, whereby the eclipse is greater in magnitude, and longer in duration. Another time her latitude is so great, that shee falleth but a little within the shadow of y^e earth, losing but a little light: & sometime she commeth not in the shadow of the earth, and then is not eclipsed: for it is generall, that when the Moones latitude, at a true Opposition, is lesser then the semidiameter of the shadow, and the Moones body both, being set together, that the Moone will be eclipsed, and the more these semidiameters exceed the latitude, the greater is the Eclipse.

Againe, these Eclipses differ in respect of the unequall thicknesse of the shadow of the earth: for the body of the Sunne (as is said) is greater then the body of the Earth: and therefore the shadow cannot be Cylindricall, or Calathoidall, but onely Conicall, rising beyond the earth, and ending in a point: but for all these and many other causes of the variety of lunar Eclipses, yet we may reduce them for breuities sake, into two principall heads, as Totall and Partile: the Totall is two-fold, as either without continuance of time, losing all her light but for an instant, because the semidiameter of the earth is as great as the Moones latitude, and her semidiameter: or to fall with continuance, losing all her light for a certaine space, because the semidiameter of the shadow of the earth, in the place of the Eclipse, exceedeth the latitude of the Moone, and her bodily semidiameter.

The

The Partile Eclipse of $\frac{1}{2}$ Moone is when part of the body of the Moone is darkened, whereof there be 3 sorts: first when halfe her diameter is darkened, happening when the latitude of the Moone is equall to the semidiameter of the earths shadow: next when lesse then the semidiameter is darkened, happening when her latitude is more then the semidiameter of $\frac{1}{2}$ earths shadow. Thirdly, when more then the Moones semidiameter is obscured, which cometh to passe when the latitude of the Moone is lesse then the semidiameter of the earths shadow.

Of the parts of the Moone Eclipsed.

Like as the body of the Sun, so also the body of $\frac{1}{2}$ Moone is imagined to bee diuided into 12 parts, because their diameters appeare as a foot long, so that we say they bee eclipsed so many digits or fingers; but for the Moone, by reason of the thiknesse of the shadow of the earth, she may be eclipsed 23 Digits: but I should proue over-tedious amply to discourse of these matters: therefore find out her eclipse thus:

To finde the Moones Eclipse.

Finde (as befoze) at what houre, and what day of the moneth any full Moone happeneth, and then finde the eclipse of the moone, as you did that of the Sunne, remembryng alwaies to seeke the moones eclipse vnder the Title Full Moone, and her Eclipse, and the Digits, or parts of her body eclipsed in the row vpon the right hand, vnder Digits, remembryng what is said of the Sunne. This is easie.

A Concordancie

CHAP. XXXVI.

To find the houre of Sun-rising and setting, the length of the day and night, with the breake of day and continuance of twilight.

Moneths	Days	Breake of day.	Sunne rising	Length of day	Length of night	Sunne setting	Twy- light.
		H: M:	H: M:	H: M:	H: M:	H: M:	H: M:
Janu.	1	5 54	8 0	8 0	16 0	4 0	6 0
	10	5 44	7 19	8 21	15 39	4 11	6 16
	20	5 37	7 34	8 52	15 8	4 26	6 23
Febr.	1	5 15	7 13	9 24	14 16	4 45	6 47
	10	5 0	6 56	10 8	13 52	5 4	7 0
	20	4 50	6 36	10 47	13 13	5 24	7 10
March	1	4 20	6 19	11 22	12 38	5 41	7 40
	10	4 0	6 1	11 58	12 2	5 59	8 0
	20	3 40	5 43	12 37	11 23	6 19	8 22
April	1	3 8	5 18	13 23	10 37	6 42	8 52
	10	2 40	5 1	13 57	10 3	6 59	9 20
	20	2 10	4 43	14 33	9 27	7 17	9 50
May	1	1 30	4 25	15 9	8 51	7 35	10 30
	10	0 30	4 22	15 35	8 25	7 48	11 30
	20	Al day	4 0	15 59	8 1	8 0	no night
June	1	and no	3 51	16 17	7 43	8 9	but con-
	10	darke	3 48	16 23	7 37	8 12	nuall
	20	night	3 51	16 17	7 43	8 9	twylight
July	1		4 0	15 59	8 0	8 0	0 0
	10	1 30	4 35	15 9	8 51	7 35	10 30
	20	2 10	4 43	14 33	9 27	7 27	9 50
Aug.	1	2 10	4 43	14 33	9 27	7 17	9 50
	10	2 40	5 1	13 57	10 3	6 59	9 20
	20	3 8	5 18	13 23	10 37	6 41	8 52
Sept.	1	3 40	5 41	12 37	11 23	6 19	8 20
	10	4 0	6 1	11 58	12 2	5 59	8 0
	20	4 2	6 10	11 22	12 38	5 41	7 40
Octo.	1	4 50	6 26	10 47	13 13	5 24	7 10
	10	5 0	6 56	10 8	13 52	5 4	7 0
	20	5 15	7 13	9 34	14 26	4 47	6 45
Nov.	1	5 35	7 34	8 52	15 8	4 26	6 25
	10	5 44	7 49	8 21	15 39	4 13	6 16
	20	5 54	8 0	8 0	16 0	4 0	6 6
Dec.	1	5 58	8 10	7 40	16 20	3 50	0 2
	10	6 0	8 11	7 34	16 23	3 59	0 0
	20	5 54	8 0	0 16	0 4	0 0	6 6

The vse of the former Table.

If you would know at what houre the day
breake, the Sunne rise and set, and how long
the daies and nights be, and when twi-light ends,
do thus :

In the first row vpon your left hand, finde your
moneth, and in y next row rightwards the day of
the moneth, which are placed against the moneth
three times, thus : 1, 10, 20, and when you want
the iust day, take the neerest, for it will serue
precise enough : The day of the moneth thus
found, proceed rightward against the said day, so
shall you see the houre and minute of all the fore-
said vnder their proper Titles, and against the
said day of the moneth. As the 20 day of August
the day breaketh at three of the clocke and 8 mi-
nutes, the Sunne riseth at 5 and 18 minutes, the
length of the day is 13 houres, and 23 minutes,
and so proceed forth.

To finde the houre of the day.

Multiply the signe of the Sunnes Altitude
(taken instrumentally) by the signe of the
semidiurnall Arke, diuiding the product by the
signe of the Sunnes Meridian altitude, reseruing
then the quotient, seeke the arke answering to the
same, as you be taught in the seventh booke of my
Staffe, called Trigonometria, the which arke con-
uert into houres, as you be also taught in the said
seventh

seuenth booke : so haue you the number of houres from Sunne rising, if your obseruations were before noone, or the distance from Sun set, if they were in the afternoone.

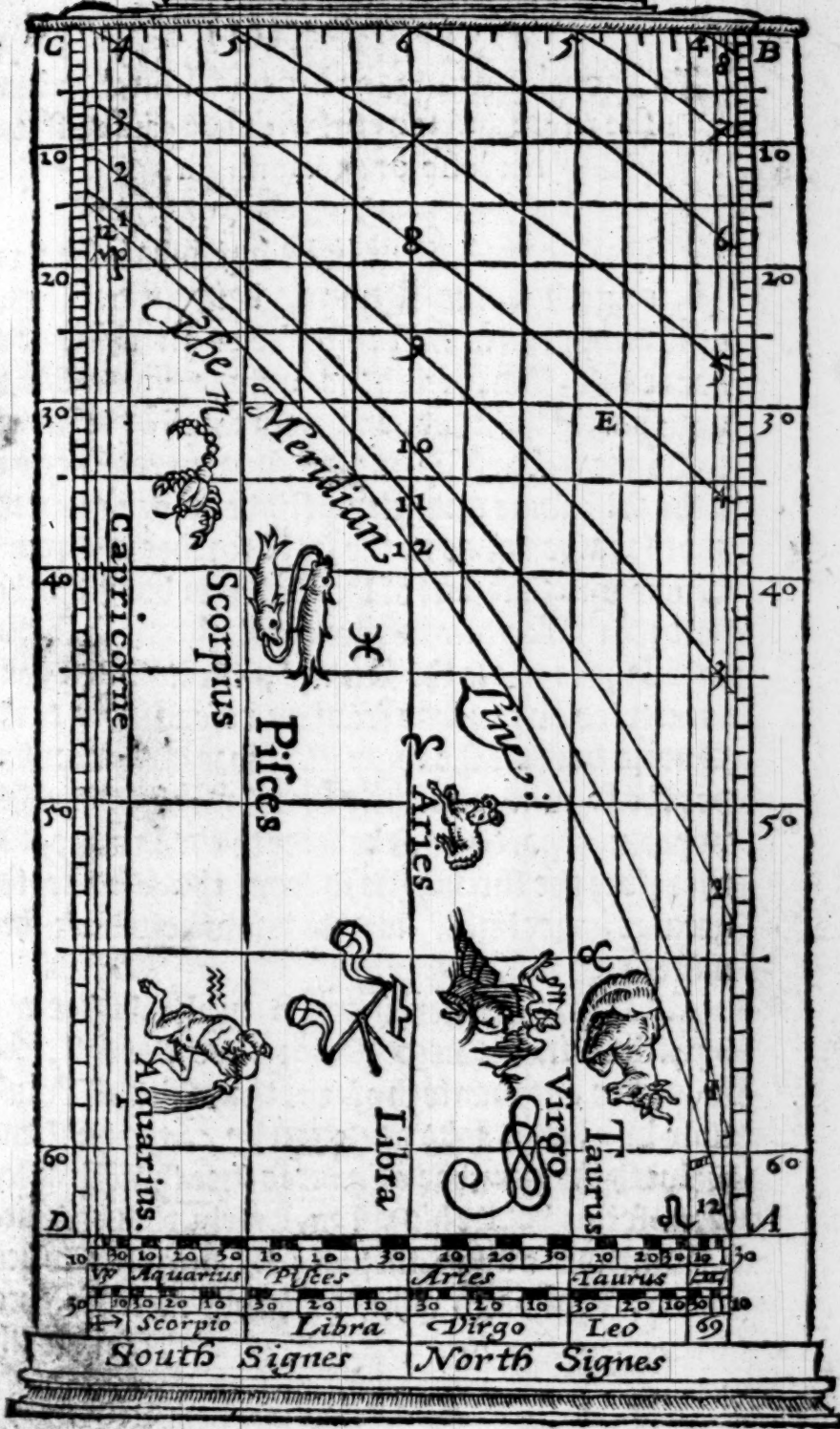
Otherwise.

In the ensuing Scheme finde the degree that the Sun is in, in the lower end thereof, and in the side B A finde the altitude of the Sun, then note where the line passing by the degree of the Sunne paralell to B A, intersects with the line running from the altitude of the Sunne, and paralell to D A, or C B: for the houre-line passing by that intersection is the houre of the day.

Example.

The 21 of Aprill 1612 the Sunne is in the 10 degree of δ , and 30 degrees high, the paralels issuing from which two places, intersect at E, and the houre-line passing by is marked with 8, and 4, so that if your obseruations were before noone, it had beene 8, if after noone 4 of the clocke.

By this means the degree the Sunne is in, and the houre of the day giuen, you may find his altitude the same houre, and contrary: also hereby you may finde the rising and setting of the Sun, &c. and many other pretty conclusions which the ingenious will soone know, and I for breuities sake omit.



CAAP. XXXVII.

To know how long the Moone shineth, when she riseth and setteth, with the cause of her lesse or greater light.

The Moone hath no light but what she receiveth of the Sunne, being a darke and grosse body, as is well manifested in the time of her eclipse, and though the vulgar thinke she is now partly lightned, and now totall, the imagination is mere false, for she alwaies retaines one & the selfe same quantity of light at her quarters & other aspects, as at the full: for shee is a round Globe, and that part of the globious body that beholdeth the Sunne is alwayes lightened: so that when she is neere the Sunne, the lightned halfe is averted and turned from vs respectuely to the Sunne, because she commeth more and more vnder the Sunne, receiuing thereby light vpon her vppermost part, which beholdeth the Sunne, and therefore the further she is from the Sunne, the greater is her light, and to know how long she shineth, do thus:

All the time of her increase multiply her age by 4, but in the decrease, or after the full, see what her age wanteth of 30, the which also multiply by 4, and make partition by 5, the quotient sheweth the number of houres shee shineth after Sun-set, or befoze his rising. Lastly, the remainder multiplied by 12 sheweth the minutes to be added: for alwaies whilest she doth increase, shee followeth

folloiweth the Sunne, and shineth after Sun-set, her lightned part looking into the West: but decreasing she goeth before the Sunne, and shineth before his rising, her lightned part looking into the East.

To know when the Moone riseth and setteth.

This rule, in respect of the manifold motions of the Moone, but chiefly in respect of her latitude, is not alwaies so precise, they may serue for a shift, and sometime is precise.

Note therefore the length of her shining, as before, and also note if it be in the increase or decrease of the Moone, and then for either worke thus:

All the increase to the houre of Sun rising, adde the quantity of her shining, so haue you her rising: the same quantity adde to the time of Sun-setting, so also haue you her setting.

But after the full, take the quantity of her shining from $\frac{1}{2}$ Sun rising, & you haue her rising: the same also taken from Sun-setting, sheweth the time of her setting, and if subtraction cannot bee made, borrow 12.

But for such that cannot finde the quantity of her shining Arithmetically, let them enter the ensuing Table with her age, finding the same in one of the rowes descending, or ascending, in the first colunne vpon the left hand, answering to which in the next colunne vnder the title, The Moones comming to South, shall you finde the houre and minute of her shining: then for her rising and setting, worke as before.

CHAP. XXXVII.

A Table to know the houre of the night by
the Moone her comming to the South,
the quantity of her shining, and full
sea through England.

The Day Age for Moones her shi- ning.	The Moones comming to south.		The Moones Age.	High water at							
	D	H		D	H	M	H	M	H	M	H
1	29	12	48	1	16	3	48	7	33	2	18
2	28	1	36	2	17	4	36	8	21	3	6
3	27	2	24	3	18	5	24	9	9	3	54
4	26	3	12	4	19	6	12	9	57	4	42
5	25	4	0	5	20	7	0	10	45	5	30
6	24	4	48	6	21	7	48	11	33	6	18
7	23	5	36	7	22	8	36	12	21	7	6
8	22	6	24	8	23	9	24	1	9	7	54
9	21	7	12	9	24	10	12	1	57	8	42
10	20	8	0	10	25	11	0	2	45	9	30
11	19	8	48	11	26	11	48	3	33	10	18
12	18	9	36	12	27	12	36	4	21	11	6
13	17	10	24	13	28	1	24	5	9	11	54
14	16	11	12	14	29	2	12	5	57	12	42
15	15	12	0	15	30	3	0	6	45	1	30

Note that the houre of the Moones comming to
the South is the time of full Sea at *South-hampton*,
Quindborow, and *Portsmouth*.

Against

Against the age of the Moone in the third row,
haue you the time of the full sea in any of the
Hauens vpon the right hand: and if you desire to
know the high water or time of the Tide in any
other Hauen in England, you must adde the
houres and minutes placed by the name of each
Hauen vnto the houre of the Moones comming
to the South: as the Moone being threē daies
old, commeth to the South at two of the clocke,
and 24 minutes: then if you desire the high water
at Redban, you must adde 45 minutes more, so
haue you 3 of the clocke and 9 minutes.

For the high water at Redban or Aberden adde
45 minutes, for Dundee, S. Andrewes, Silly, 2
houres 15 minutes: for Frith, Leith, Dunbar, 4
houres, 30 minutes: For Flamot 5 houres 15 mi-
nutes: for Foy, Lyn, Humber, Waymouth, Dert-
mouth, Plimouth, 6 houres: For Milford,
Bridgewater, 7 houres 30 minutes: For Port-
land, Peterport, 8 houres 15 minutes: For Or-
kenpoole, Orwell, 9 houres, Diep, Lux, Lenoyes,
9 houres, 45 min. For Bolein, Douer, Harwich,
Yarmouth, 10 houres 30 minutes: For Callice,
Rye, and Winchelsy, 11 houres, 15 minutes.

To know at what time the Moone will bee full
South any day in the yeare.

Seeke her Age in the third Columnne, answer-
ring to which in the second columnne is the houre
of her comming to the South, and note all the in-
crease shee commeth to the South after Noone,
that

that is, vntill she be 15 dayes old, and all the de-
crease she commeth to the South in the morning.

To know what of the clocke it is in the night
by the Moone.

Looke vpon any Sun-dyall, and see what of
clocke it is by the shadow of the Moone (as you
doe by the Sunne) noting how much it wants
or is past 12 of the clocke: for so much it wants
or is past the houre of her comming to the South
that day, which houre you bee taught in the last
note to finde.

Example.

Vpon a certaine day I looked in a Sunne-dyall
and found the shadow of the Moone to point at
10 of the clocke, which wanted two houres of
12, the same day I also found her age 9 dayes, and
thereby her coming to the South was at 7 houres
and 12 minutes, therefore it wanted 2 houres of
the same: so that it must be 5 of the clocke and 12
minutes past: or if the same day the shadow had
beene at 2 after noone, it had beene 2 houres past
7, and 12 minutes, to wit, 9 and 12 minutes: So
of the rest.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Astronomical Elections for physicke and
Chirurgery, depending vpon the place,
and course of the Moone.

If thy body be filled with naughty and superfluous
humours, then were it convenient for thee
to

to draw bloud, so the heauens consent thereunto, and thy age agree therewith; which being not circumspectly weighed, it may be most dangerous to the Patient (of which no vnderstanding man is ignorant) but when necessity vrgeth, as for the Pestilence, Plurisie, Phrenzy, &c. then, though the Heauens deny, yet a veine is speedily to bee opened, ad ægri salutem. This considered of medicines some be purgatiue, some comfortiue and others in the meane betwixt both. Medicines purgatiue be either Soluendo or Leniendo: In the first the Moone must be in Cancer, Scorpio, or Pisces. For the other the moone must bee taken when she worketh more in moistnesse then drynesse, being in a Δ or \star with Mars; and you must take heed in the houre of giuing the medicine lest the Moone haue any aspect with Saturne: for he congeales the humors, making the medicine worke little: likewise let her bee free from any aspect with Iupiter: for hee is the giuer of life, the helper and comforter of the vertues: so that the medicine can but weakly expell the humors, making the body affected with an euill quality. Further, in all purgatiue medicines obserue the insuing Rules.

The Δ in sin \star or Δ with	{	2. Purge choler $\&$ not coüst,	{	With ele-
		3. Purge phlegme.		lectuaries.
		4. Purge the Melancholy.		

The Δ in m in \star or Δ with	{	2. Purge $\&$ cholerick $\&$ non vsta	{	With
		3. Purge the Plegmatick		Poti-
		4. Purge the melancholy.		Sons.
				The

The D in
 in * or
 with }

1. Purge y cholericke & non vsta,
 2. Purge the Phlegmaticke.
 3. Purge the Melancholy.

With
 Pills.

The D in
 or in
 * or
 with }

1. Purge y cholerick vt supra
 2. Purge the Phlegmaticke.
 3. Purge the Melancholy.

With any
 kinde of
 medicine.

But let not the Moone be in any of the signes
 that chaue the Cud, as V, 8, 6, for then the me-
 dicine will stay but a little with the patient, cau-
 sing him to vomit, vnlesse you intend to purge by
 vomiting. Also in purging the melancholy let
 not Saturne haue dominion, no: Iupiter in pur-
 ging the sanguine, or the liner; no: Mars the cho-
 lericke, bitter sweats, &c. no: Luna the head, no:
 Mercury in purging the lungs.

How the vertues be corroborated.

The vertues be either Vitall, Animall, or Na-
 turall; the Vitall vertues remaine in the heart, the
 Animall in the braine, and the Naturall in the li-
 uer; the Vitall vertues are governed of Sol and
 Iupiter, the Animal of Luna, Mercury and Venus,
 and the Naturall of Ioue and Venus.

Other vertues be also governed of the planets,
 as the vertue Attractive is governed of Sol, the
 Digestiue of Ioue, the Retentive of Saturne, and
 the Expulsive of Luna.

Also the signes thus gouerne the vertues. Aries
 and Sagittarius ruleth the Attractive, Gemini and
 Libra the Digestiue, Taurus and Virgo the Re-
 tentiue, and Cancer and Pisces the Expulsive.

Also

Also the vertues be ruled by the planets thus:
 Sol the well-spring of the vertues Vitall, Luna
 of the vertues Animall, Saturne of the Receptiue,
 Iupiter of the Augmentatiue, Mars of the Attra-
 ctive, Venus of the Appetitiue, and Mercury of
 the Imaginatiue: Therefore when you would for-
 tifie any of these vertues, fortifie the planet signi-
 fying the same, and it is done.

Rules for drawing of blood.

In letting of blood you must know what per-
 sons are fit to bleed, and what not; and if they bee
 fit, how it is with the Patient inwardly, for his
 complexion and age, and outwardly for the time
 of the yeare, time of the moneth, day and diet.

For Complection.

For the Phlegmaticke let the Moone be in Ari-
 es or Sagittarius when you draw blood. For the
 Melancholy in Libra or Aquarius. For the Cho-
 lericke in Cancer or Pisces: and for the Sanguine
 in any of the aforesaid: Luna signum membrum
 dominans peragrans.

For age let blood,

In youth from the change to the first quarter.
 In middle age from the first quarter to the full.
 In elder age from the full to the last quarter.
 In old age from the last quarter to the change.

For the time of yeare.

The Spring is best, Harvest indifferent, the
 rest

rest of the yeare bad, and to be vsed but vpon necessity.

For the time of Moneth.

Let not blood thre dayes before and after the change, the day before and after the Coniunction of Luna and Saturne; the like of the Coniunction of Luna and Mars. Let not blood Venus and Luna in Coniunction, while Venus is combust.

Let not blood the day before and after the full Moone: the like obserue y^e Moone in Coniunction with Saturne or Mars.

The Moone in any aspect with Iupiter or Venus, or in \times or \wedge with Sol or Mars, produce a fit time to let blood.

The time of day.

The morning fasting is best, or in the euening after perfect digestion, provided the aire be temperate, and the wind not South.

Such persons that bee not fit to bleed, be they that be vnder 14 yeares, or more then 56 yeares old, or such that be exceeding fat, or very leane.

And after bleeding vse no violent exercise, no sleeping, venery, or gluttony.

Meats good for the whole body, and of a Sanguine Iuyce.

Grapes Raisons, and Figges bee good before meate, morning milke drunke fasting. Pulkets, Pigeons, Capenets, Heale sucking yong Doeke, Doeke not aboue three yeares old, Rice with Almond milke, Birds of the field, greene Gase, Henne-egges new poched, not hard, Feasants, Partridges,

Partridges, and Fishes of stony riuers.

Meate good to beget choler, and dry vp
watery phlegme.

These ensuing vsed moderately, be very good
for that purpose, else they burne and inflame: that
is, Sweet meates, Garlicke, Onions, Hony, Pep-
per, Rocket, Leeks, old Wine measurably drunke.

Meate good to temper Choler, and to
asswage heate with moistnesse.

New Cheese, Rapes, Lambes, Cucumberes,
all great fish, Lungs, Braines, inward parts of
Beasts, and meates full of sinewes.

Meate good to beget melancholy, and
to mitigate heat with coldnesse.

Beefe, Hares-flesh, Watone salt meate, Fish,
or flesh, old Cheese, hard Egges, Apples vnrype,
thicke wines, vnleuened bread, Milke much sod-
den, Shell-fishes, Broune bread, Fennell and
Basil.

Things good for many parts, and first
good for the Head.

Salingall, Marioram, Rosemary, Roses, Hy-
sop, Camomell, Rue, and Frankincence.

Good for the Heart.

Cinnamon, Saffron, Cloues, mace, Buglosse,
Burrage, Setuall, Rosemary, Marioram, Muske
and Nutmegs.

Good for the Stomacke.

Aninces, Nutmegs, Saffron, Wormewood,

Corrall, Minte, Cloues, and Coriander prepared.

Good for the Eyes.

Fennell, Queruen, Cloues, Cold water, Celendine, Eye bright.

Good for the Liuer.

Lettice, Liuer-wort, Violets, Rose-water, Plantan, Fennell, and Cloues.

Good for the Lungs

Licoris, Raisons, Almonds, Dates, Lungwort and pennidice.

Rules of Bathing.

Bathes be vsed for the cause of health or cleanliness, for cleanliness take the Moone in Libra or Pisces, in Sextile or Trine with Venus.

Being vsed for health, consider if the sickness proceed of drynesse or moistnesse.

If of moistnesse, take the Moone in Aries, Leo, or Sagittarius, in Sextill or Trine with Sol or Mars.

If of drynesse, let the Moone bee in Cancer, Scorpio or Pisces, aspected as before with Iupiter or Venus.

Elections for Ablactation, or weaning of Children.

For delicatenesse take the Moone in Gemini, Virgo, Libra, or the first halfe of Sagittarius, well aspected with Venus. That they may be couetous the Moone must be in Leo, aspected with Mars.

To be good husbands, and busie in the commodities of the earth, take the Moone in Taurus, Vir-

go, and Capricorne, well affected with Mars.

The Moone without Aspect, and farthest from the Sunne, maketh them forget the Purse.

Elections for Husbandry.

Befoze you plant o2 graft consider the winde, for if it bee in the North o2 East cease thy labour. This foreknowne plant o2 graft generall, the Moone increasing in Taurus o2 Aquarius.

Remoue and set yong trees in the last quarter, the Moone in Taurus o2 Capricorne, in September, October, Nouember, and February.

Sow all kinde of Cozne, the Moone increasing in Cancer.

Set o2 sow all kinde of seeds, the Moone well seated in Aries, Taurus, Cancer, Virgo, Libra, Capricorne, Aquarius o2 Pisces, but with this prouiso, that your seeds, whose rootes be round, be sown thre o2 foure dayes befoze o2 after the full moone; but for stoe take the increase from February to Iune.

Gather fruits at the full, &c.

Fell Coppice in the first quarter, sheare sheepe in the increase, and then cut haire to make it grow fast and thicke.

Cut vines in February, March, o2 September, the Moone increasing in Aries, Libra, o2 Scorpio.

Libbe o2 geld rattell the Moone increasing, in Aries, Sagittarius, o2 Capricorne.

Hucke your land, that the weedes may not grow thereby, in the decreasing.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Of the moueable Feasts, and diuersities of
Easter, with the reason of our difference
and the Romanes.

Having spoken of the changes of the Moone,
Ec. It followeth to speake of the moueable
Feasts, because they depend thereon, and
haue no fixed place in the Kalender, being fixe in
number, to wit, Septuagesima, Quadragesima,
Easter, Rogation Sunday, Ascension, and Whit-
sunday.

Septuagesima is so called of 70, as it were con-
taining 70 daies, which the Church doth obserue
in remembrance of the 70 yeares that the childe of
Israell were vnder the Babylonicall seruitude,
and is alwayes thre Sundayes before Qua-
dragesima.

Quadragesima is simply said of 40, as contain-
ing 40 daies, which the Church recounts in re-
membrance of the 40 daies that Moses fasted,
when he receiued the Lawes of our Lord, Elias
fasted so many daies, & so many daies fasted Christ
before the tempter came; and because the actions
of Christ should be instructions to vs, therefore
we should endeouour to fast so many daies.

Easter is the principall of all other Feasts and
so ordained by God at first, and at this day there
bee thre sorts, that is, Pascha Hebraeorum, the
Iewes Easter, Pascha Verum, our Easter, and
Pascha Nouum, the Romanes Easter.

The

The Iewes Easter was commanded to be kept the 14 day of the first moneth, called Abib, which day at Euen was the Lords Passouer, and the 15 day should be the holy Conuocation, as you may see, Exod. chap. 12. verse 18. Leuit. 23. 5. Deut. 16. 1. Numb. 28. 16. Esdras. 7. 10. And this 15 day is taken for the first day after the first full Moone, happening after the Spring Equinoctial: which institution the Iewes altered, holding a superstitious opinion of daies, and thereby would not keepe their Easter vpon a Munday, Wednesday, or Friday, breaking thereby the commandement of God like stiffe-necked people, as in the 2 booke of the Kings. chap. 23. v. 22.

Our Easter was ordained 322 yeares after the Incarnation: for Constantinus Magnus noting the errors risen amongst the congregation of the Christians & the many contentions that continually rose after the Apostles time about the celebration of Easter, assembled from all Nations; 18 Bishops & other learned, as wel Greeks as Latins & AEgyptians, such that could withall well determine of the motions of y^e celestial bodies: Amongst whom was Eusebius, Bishop of Cæsaria chiefe, being an excellent Mathematician, and hee kept them there two yeares vpon his owne cost and charges, and so 323 after the Incarnation there was a new Decemnouall, or Golden Number instituted, differing from that the Romanes then vsed, which made it the longer before they would consent vnto it: for by this new Circle Easter should be celebrated vpon the Sunday next following

following the first full Moone that should happen after the entrance of the Sunne into Aries, and this new institution continued not passing seauen yeares after the Nicene Councell: for in 330 there fell differences betwixt the Romanes and the Greekes about the same, which continued neeres 200 yeares: and then in the time of Iustinianus the Emperour, Dionysius Abbas, a worthy Romane, Anno 527, began to draw Paschall Tables, and Rules Ecclesiasticall, according as it was ordained at the former Councell, which he finished Anno 532, and then at a Councell at Calcedon it was established, that whosoever held any other Easter then that after the statutes of Rome, should bee counted an hereticke, and therefore till 1582, no man durst presume to alter the Easter, though they saw the Equinoctium still flye backwards from the 21 of March, inso much that it is now about the 11, day, by reason of which anticipation sometimes there happens two full Moones befoze wee can keepe our Easter, which was a cause the Romanes altered their Kalender, and thereby is there 28 daies difference sometimes betwixt vs and them, as in Anno 1557, 60, 71, 84, and 87, also there may happen 35 dayes, as in Anno 1565, 68, 76, 79, in all which yeares there happens two full moones betwixt our Easter, and the Spring Equinoctiall, so did it 1595, and farre more late, as 1603, and so shall it 1622, the which inconuenience the Romanes finding, reformed their Paschall Tables, whereby they produce Easter alwayes the Sunday following

following the first full moone. according to the foresaid first generall Councell held at Nice in Pontus 322 yeares after the Incarnation: But now whether it be best for vs to alter our Tables and Kalender according to that Councell, I will not presume to argue: if some say all Christians vsed this wees doe 1055 yeares, I answere, the Nicene Councell made no respect of the smal want that the day in euery Leape yeare wanted of 24 houres, being but 47 minutes, 12 seconds, as in the 21 Chapter: but since there is passed 1289 yeares this present yeare 1611. whereby the Equinoctiall is gone befoze the 21 of March (as it was then obserued) 10 dayes, and this is the cause of the difference betwixt vs and the Romanes, whereby the Astronomers are forced in their Registers to distinguish thus betwixt vs and them, Annus Nouus & Vetus, and so of the Kalender, and of Easter, and the other mouable feasts, as befoze, but this volume is too short for an ample discourse.

Now Easter hath diuers names, according vnto the diuersity of Nations, with the Hebrewes it is called Pascha, with the Greekes, Basis, and with the Latines Transitus, with vs Easter.

Rogation Sunday is so called, because nos rogat Ecclesia, the Church commanded vs to continue fasting, processions, and prayers as well against the bodily Wolves, such as late were in France, as also against the spirituall Wolves.

Pentecoste is so called from *pentecostes*, which is

is Quinquagesimus, because there be 50 dayes betwixt Easter and Whitsunday inclusiuely, and this time the Church doth obserue in remembrance of the Law giuen vnto Moses in the burning mount, as also in memorie of the Holy Ghost, that appeared to the Apostles like clouen tongues as you may read Acts 2. 1.

And these be called moueable Feasts for that they haue not any fixed place in the Kalender, by reason of the celebration of Easter, whereupon the finding of all the rest depend.

CHAP. XL.

To finde all the moueable Feasts for euer according to our English Kalender.

Efter this Table seeking the Golden Number in the first row descending vpon the left hand, which hauing found, proceed directly vnto the right hand, vntill you come vnder the Dominicall letter for the proposed yeare: so shall the number in the common angle shew you the number of weeks of Interuallum Minus, and the number iust ouer the Dominical Letter, are odde daies to be added, which is the distance of weeks and dayes betwixt the birth of our Lord, and Quinquagesima, or Esto mihi, which is Shroue-day.

A Table of the distance betwixt Christmas
day and Shroue-Sunday, seruing for
the English Kalender.

Prim	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	8	8	8	8	7	7	7
2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
3	9	9	9	9	9	8	8
4	8	7	7	7	7	7	7
5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
6	9	9	8	8	8	8	8
7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
8	10	10	10	9	9	9	9
9	8	8	8	8	8	8	7
10	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
11	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
12	8	8	8	7	7	7	7
13	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
14	9	9	9	9	8	8	6
15	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
16	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
17	9	8	8	8	8	8	8
18	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
19	10	10	9	9	9	9	9

Example.

1613. The Golden number is 18, and the
Dominicall letter is C, finding therefore 18, in
the first row vnder Prime, and then proceeding
right-

rightwards, vntill I come vnder C, I finde seuen weekes, and ouer C 2 I conclude *Interuallum minus*, for from Christmas to Shroue-sunday is seuen weekes and two dayes.

This *Interuallum minus* being found, find the same in the ensuing Table, vpon the first row vpon the left hand, answering to which shall you finde the rest of the moueable Feasts in order, according as they bee written in the front of the Table.

Example.

1613. I found *Internal. minus* 7 weekes, 2 dayes, answering to which in the insuing Table, is *Quadragesima. Feb. 2. Easter day April 4. Rogation Sunday. may. 9.* and so forth, and lastly *Internal. minus*, 25 weekes, which is the number of weekes betwixt Trinity Sunday and Aduent Sunday.

Asalue for an old shoe
take as many brambles leaved and
they are dried to a quarter
of a pounde ~~of~~ of
and valerian of each of them a quarter
of a pounde also as many as
much soft butter as also a pounde of
rozen tye put them in to a pot
and boyle all together a good space A Table
and then straine it throw away
the

Of Yeares.

153

A Table whereby to finde the Moueable Feasts
in the English Kalender.

Interual. Minus. wee day.	Quadra- gesima.	Easter day.	Rogati- on.	Ascensi- on day.	Whit- sunday.	Aduent Sunday.	Inter- uallum maius.
5 3	8 Feb.	22 Mar	16 Apr	10 Apr	10 Ma.	29 No.	27
5 4	9	23	27	1 May	11	30	27
5 5	10	24	28		12	1 Dec.	27
5 6	11	25	29		13	2	27
6 0	12	26	30		14	3	27
6 1	13	27	1 May	5	15	27 No.	26
6 2	14	28	2	6	16	23	26
6 3	15	29	3	7	17	29	26
6 4	16	30	4	8	18	30 No.	26
6 5	17	31	5	9	19	1 Dec.	26
6 6	18	1 April	6	10	20	2	26
7 0	19	3	7	11	21	3	26
7 1	20	3	3	12	22	27 No.	25
7 2	21	4	1	13	23	28	25
7 3	22	5	10	14	24	29	25
7 4	23	6	11	15	25	30	25
7 5	24	7	12	16	26	1 Dec.	25
7 6	25	8	13	17	27	2	25
8 0	26	9	14	18	28	3	25
8 1	27	10	15	19	29	27 No.	24
8 2	28	11	16	20	30	28	24
8 3	29	12	17	21	31	29	24
8 4	30	13	18	22	1 June	30	24
8 5	31	14	19	23	2	1 Dec.	24
8 6		15	20	24	3	2	24
9 0	5	16	21	25	4	3	24
9 1	6	17	22	26	5	27 No.	23
9 2	7	18	23	27	6	28	23
9 3	8	19	24	28	7	29	23
9 4	9	20	25	29	8	30	23
9 5	10	21	26	30	9	1 Dec.	23
9 6	11	22	27	31	10	2	23
10 0	12	23	28	1 June	11	3	23
10 1	13	24	29	2	12	27 No.	22
10 2	14	25	30	3	13	28	22

L

Dne

One thing note in the vse of this Table, that y^e Leap-yeare hath two Letters, as G F, B A, D C, F E, A G, C B, o^r E D, the first of these alwaies beginning the yeare, as in Chap. 30. but you must enter this Table with the later.

To finde the Moueable Feasts otherwise.

Seeke the change of the Moone in February, for that yeare, as in Chap. 31. the next Tuesday after is Shroue-tuesday, but if the change be vpon Tuesday, then the next Tuesday following is Shroue-tuesday, then the next Sunday is the first Sunday in Lent, six Sundayes after is Easter day, to which adde 5 weekes, so haue you Rogation Sunday, then is it foure daies moze to Ascension day, from which proceed forwards 10 dayes for Whitfunday, the next Sunday after is Trinity Sunday, and the next Thursday, Corpus Christi day.

CHAP. XLI.

To finde the Moueable feasts according to the Romane Church.

The Romans say they do obserue their Easter & y^e moueable feasts both according to Gods commandement, and according to the Edict in the Councel of Trent: the truth thereof I leaue to the learned, and here set downe how to finde it for Merchants and others that haue to doe beyond the seas.

To haue their Easter, you must first finde the Epact,

Epact, (soz they haue reiected the Golden Number in that behalfe) and yet doth their Epact oftentimes misse a day, sometimes two, and seldome hit truly the day of the new Moone, euen as with vs it doth.

But to find the first, find the Golden Number in the insuing Table, vnder it is the Epact.

An. Do.	1614	1615	1616	1617	1618	1619	1620	1621	1622	1623
Prime	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Epact	19	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29

An. Do.	1624	1625	1626	1627	1628	1629	1630	1631	1632	
Prime	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Epact	10	21	2	23	24	5	26	27	8	

And this is a perfect agreement of the Prime and Epact in the new Romane Kalender, and is true vntill 1700. And soz your moze ease I haue added the yeare of our Lord God vnto 1630, so y knowing what yeare of our Lord it is, you haue vnder it both the Prime and Epact, and when these yeares of our Lord God be expired, then set 1631 where 1612 is, and 1632 where 1613 is, and so proceede, whereby you make your Table serue so long as the Epact and Prime agree, which is vntill 1700 be past: or take 10 from our Epact found, Chap. 30. so haue you the Romane Epact till 1700, after which time deduct 11 soz the correction of the yeares.

Now to finde the moueable feasts according to the Romanes, do thus: First, finde the Epact, as before, and then the Dominicall Letter soz the

Tabula Paschatis noua Reformata.

Lit. Do.	Cyclus Epactarū.	Dies Ci- nerum.	Pascha Resurre.	Ascensio Domini.	Pente- costes	Aduent. Domini
D	23. 22. 21. 20. 19.	4. Feb.	21. Pa.	30. Apr.	10. May	29. Dec.
	18. 17. 16. 15. 14. 13.	11. Feb.	29. mar.	7. May	17. may.	29
	12. 11. 10. 9. 8. 7. 6.	18. Feb.	5. April.	14. may.	24. may.	29
	5. 4. 3. 2. 1. * 29.	25. Feb.	12. Apr.	21. may.	31. may.	29
	28. 27. 26. 25. 24.	4. mar.	19. Apr.	28. may	7. June	29
E	23. 22. 21. 20. 19.	5. Feb.	23. mar.	1. may.	11. may.	30. Dec.
	18. 17. 16. 15. 14. 13.	12. Feb.	30. mar.	8. may	18. may.	30
	12. 11. 10. 9. 8. 7. 6.	9. Feb.	6. April.	15. may.	25. may.	30
	5. 4. 3. 2. 1. * 29.	26. Feb.	13. Apr.	22. may	1. June.	30
	28. 27. 26. 25. 24.	5. mar.	20. Apr.	29. may	8. June.	30
F	23. 22. 21. 20. 19.	6. Feb.	24. mar.	2. may.	12. may.	1. Dec.
	18. 17. 16. 15. 14. 13.	13. Feb.	31. mar.	9. may.	19. may.	1
	12. 11. 10. 9. 8. 7. 6.	20. Feb.	7. April.	16. may.	26. may	1
	5. 4. 3. 2. 1. * 29.	27. Feb.	14. apr.	23. may.	2. June.	1
	28. 27. 26. 25. 24.	6. mar.	21. Apr.	30. may	9. June	1
G	23. 22. 21. 20. 19.	7. Feb.	25. mar.	3. may.	13. may.	2. Dec.
	18. 17. 16. 15. 14. 13.	14. Feb.	1. April.	10. may.	20. may	2.
	12. 11. 10. 9. 8. 7. 6.	21. Feb.	8. April.	17. may.	27. may	2
	5. 4. 3. 2. 1. * 29.	28. Feb.	15. Apr.	24. may.	3. June.	2
	28. 27. 26. 25. 24.	7. mar.	22. Apr.	31. may	10. Jun.	2
A	23. 22. 21. 20. 19.	8. Feb.	26. mar.	4. may.	14. may	3. Dec.
	18. 17. 16. 15. 14. 13.	15. Feb.	2. April.	11. may.	21. may.	3
	12. 11. 10. 9. 8. 7. 6.	22. Feb.	9. april.	18. may.	28. may	3
	5. 4. 3. 2. 1. * 29.	1. Feb.	6. apr.	25. may	4. June.	3
	28. 27. 26. 25. 24.	3. mar.	23. apr.	1. June.	11. Jun.	3
B	23. 22. 21. 20. 19.	9. Feb.	27. mar.	5. may.	15. may	2. Dec.
	18. 17. 16. 15. 14. 13.	16. Feb.	3. april.	12. may	22. may.	27
	12. 11. 10. 9. 8. 7. 6.	23. Feb.	10. april.	19. may.	29. may.	27
	5. 4. 3. 2. 1. * 29.	2. mar.	17. apr.	6. may	5. June.	27
	28. 27. 26. 25. 24.	9. mar.	24. apr.	13. June.	12. Jun.	27
C	23. 22. 21. 20. 19.	10. Feb.	28. mar.	6. may.	16. may	28. Dec.
	18. 17. 16. 15. 14. 13.	17. Feb.	1. april.	13. may.	23. may	28
	12. 11. 10. 9. 8. 7. 6.	24. Feb.	11. april.	20. may	30. may.	28
	5. 4. 3. 2. 1. * 29.	3. mar.	18. april.	27. may.	6. June.	28
	28. 27. 26. 25. 24.	10. mar.	25. apr.	3. June.	13. Jun.	28

proposed

proposed yeare, as you be after taught : these had, finde the Dominicall letter in the last Table vpon the left hand, then in y square answering to that letter finde the Epact amongst the numbers there set : this had. proceed rightwards in the same line, so shall you haue the day and moneth y any of the feasts written in the top of the Table happeneth vpon. This needeth no example.

One thing note, if the proposed yeare bee Bisextile, then must you finde Dies Cinerum, or Ash-wednesday, with the former of the letters, and the rest of the feasts with the later letter.

A Table to finde the Circle of the Sunne and Dominicall Letter in the Romane Kalender, till after Anno 1700.

Ann Do.	1612	1613	1614	1615	1616	1617	1618	1619	1620	
Cyclus ☉	25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	
Litera Domini	A G	F	E	D	C B	A	G	F	E D	

Ann Do.	1621	1622	1623	1624	1625	1626	1627	1628	1629	
Cyclus ☉	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Litera Domini	C	B	A	G F	E	D	C	B A	G	

Ann Do.	1630	1631	1632	1633	1634	1635	1636	1637	1638	1639
Cyclus ☉	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Litera Domini	F	E	D C	B	A	G	F E	D	C	B

The vse of this Table is : Find the Circle of the Sunne for the proposed yeare, so haue you the Dominicall Letter vnder it : or finde the yeare of our Lord, so haue you the Circle of the Sunne,

and Dominicall Letter vnder the same. And this Table you make perpetuall, if when the yeares of our Lord there placed be expired, you place 1640 where 1612 is, and so proceed, and when that circle of yeares bee finished, set 1667 where 1640 was, proceeding forth in like manner.

CHAP. XLII.

Of the Ember and Fasting-daies, as also of the times of Mariage.

There be foure times in the yeare called Anni quatuor tempora, which the Church hath appointed for Ieiuniall or fasting dayes, euery of which times containeth thzee daies, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday: two of which fasts depends on dayes fixed, the other vpon dayes moueable: First, we fast in the Spring to the end as all things then flourish, so may also the workes of men: in Sommer, that we may be in charity: in Autumne, that we may bring forth the fruits of good workes: and in winter, that as the leaues fall from the trees, and small hearbes dye, so vice may be killed in vs, and superfluities fall from vs: And we fast to temperate and moderate the humour predominating that quarter, as Choler in Sommer, &c. as in Chap. 27. the which fasting dayes be

The Wednesday,	} Quadragesima,
Friday and Satur-	
day after	
	Whitfunday,
	Holy Crosse.
	Saint Lucies day.

But

But if Holy Crosse, or S. Lucies day fall vpon a Wednesday, then take the Wednesday following: as for other fasting dayes, they be noted in the Kalender. And the cause wherefoze the Romanes and we obserue no fasting day, betwixt the Resurrection and Ascension day is (as I take it) grounded vpon this Text: Can the children of the Mariage Chamber fast whilst the Bridegrome is with them, &c. Mark. 2. 19.

Times prohibited from Marriage.

from { after Aduēt Sunday
after Septuagesima
3 dayes befoze the
Ascension. } till { 8 daies after the
Epiphany.
8 da. after Easter
Trinity Sunday }

CHAP. XLIII.

Of Weights and Measures vsed in England.

In England wee commonly vse two kinde of weights, as Troy, and Auerdupois: by y^e Troy weight we weigh wheat, bread, gold, silver, and such like, and this Troy weight containes in euery pound 12 ounces, euery ounce 20 peny weight, euery peny weight 24 graines, whereby a Marke weight is 80 ounces, as in the insuing Table.

Graines	5760	2880	1440	960	480	240	120	60	24	12	6
Peny weight	240	120	60	40	20	10	5	2½	1	1½	¾
Ounces.	12	6	3	2	1	½	¼				
Pounds.	1	½	¼								

By the weight Auerdupois is weighed all kinde of Grocery, all phisicall drugges, all grosse wares, as Rosin, wax, pitch, tarre, tallow, hempe, flax, &c. and all Iron, Steele, lead, tinne, copper, as lome, coppozas, &c. and though the pound of this weight be greater then the pound Troy, yet is the ounce lesse, because the pound Troy hath but 12 ounces; and the pound Auerdupois 16 ounces, as in y^e Table ensuing; & you must note that the Auerdupois pound is diuided into Graines, Scruples, Dragmes, and so to ounces every one hauing a proper Character to expresse the same, as is set after the Table.

Graines	7680	3840	1920	480	240	120	60	30	15	7	3	1	1	1
Scruples	384	192	96	24	12	6	3	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{64}$
Dragms	128	64	32	8	4	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{128}$
Ounces	16	8	4	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{128}$	$\frac{1}{256}$	$\frac{1}{512}$	$\frac{1}{1024}$
Pounds	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{128}$	$\frac{1}{256}$	$\frac{1}{512}$	$\frac{1}{1024}$	$\frac{1}{2048}$	$\frac{1}{4096}$	$\frac{1}{8192}$

Graines gr. Scruples ϵ . Dragmes ζ .
Ounces \mathfrak{z} . Pounds. lb .

How Ale and Beere is measured.

These two sorts of Liquor are measured by Pints, Quarts, Bottles, Gallons, Firkins, Bulwerkins, or halfe barrels & barrels, as in the ensuing table, & these & such like be concane measures.

Beere

Beere Measures.						
Pints.	288	144	72	8	4	2
Quarts.	144	72	36	4	2	1
Pottles.	72	36	18	2	1	
Gallons.	36	18	9	1		
Firkins.	4	2	1			
Kilderkin	2	1				
Barrels.	1					

Ale Measures.						
256	128	64	8	4	2	
128	64	32	4	2	1	
64	32	16	2	1		
32	16	8	1			
4	2	1				
2	1					
1						

How Wine, Oyle, and Hony is measured.

One Gallon of Wine containes 8 pound of Troy weight, whereby are measured the vessels in the ensuing Table.

Pint.	2110	1008	67	504	336	252	128	8	4	2
Quart.	1008	504	336	252	168	126	64	4	2	1
Pottle.	504	252	168	126	84	63	36	2	1	
Gallon.	152	126	84	63	42	31½	18	1		
Rundlet.	14	7	4⅓	3⅓	2⅓	1¾	1			
Barrels.	8	4	2⅓	2	1⅓	1				
Tierce of a pipe	6	3	2	1½	1					
Hogshead.	4	2	1⅓	1						
Punchion.	3	1½	1							
Pipe or But.	2	1								
Tunne.	1									

Measures of Graine.

All kinde of graine is measured by Troy weight of which 8 pounds make a gallon, whereof are made Pints, Quarts, Pottles, Gallons, Pecks, Halfe-bushels, Bushels, Strikes, or halfe combs, Corncockes, Combes or halfe Quarters, Quarters, or Seames & Lasts, whose quantity behold in the insuing Table.

Pintes.	5120	2560	512	256	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
Quarts.	2560	1280	256	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	
Pottles.	1280	640	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1		
Gallons.	640	320	64	32	16	8	4	2	1			
Peckes.	320	160	32	16	8	4	2	1				
Half-bushels	160	80	16	8	4	2	1					
Bushels.	80	40	8	4	2	1						
Strikes.	40	20	4	2	1							
Corncockes	20	10	2	1								
Quarters.	10	5	1									
Last	1											

And know that the Barrell, and halfe barrell of Herrings, and likewise of Butter and Hope, are the same measure used for Ale. Herring are counted by the hundreds, thousands, and Lasts; a Last being 10000. every thousand being 1200, which is 12000 Herrings in the Last, at 120 the hundred.

Of Iron and Lead.

Iron is counted by the Pound, hundred, and Tun, and Lead by the pound, hundred, and fodder.

Iron.			Lead.		
Pound.	2240	112	Pound,	2184	122
Hundred	2	1	Hundred	19½	1
Tunne.	1		Fodder.	1	

Tinne, Copper, and Lattine haue 112 pounds to the hundred.

Of Fuell.

All fuell is used by the Statute, of which there be Shids, Billets, Fagots and Coles: all Shids must be foure foot long beside the carse, and vpon them is 1.2.3.4 or 5 markes or notches, and then they must be in compasse about y^e midst 16.23.28 33 or 38 inches, according as it hath number of markes.

All Billets should be three foot long, and there be three kinds thereof, as the Single, a Cast, and a Cast of two, the first being 7½ ynches about, the next 10, and the last 14 inches compasse.

Fagots should be three foot long, and the band beside the knot 24 ynches made round, for your flat Fagots be much lesse, though they be all one compasse about.

The Sacke of Coles is 4 bushels.

How

How things be Numbred.

Furres.

Sables, Martins, Minkes, Jenits, Filches, & Graces haue foure skins in the Timber.

Coney, Kid, Lambe, Budge, Cat, &c. haue five score in the hundred.

The skins of Goats are numbred by the kippe, which is 50, and Calues by the dozen 12, A means being tanned.

There is also in Lether hides Dickers & Lasts, the Last is 20 Dickers, or 200 hides, a Dicker is 10 hides.

Of Fish.

Ling, Cod, or Haberdine hath 124 to the hundred: Stock-fish 120 to the hundred, so hath Herring. A Last of Barrell-fish is twelue Ale Barrels.

Of Paper and Parchment.

A Bale of paper is 10 Keame, or 200 quires, a Keame is 20 quires, or 500 sheetes, a quire is 25 sheetes.

A Kotole of parchment is 5 dozen, or 60 skins; a dozen is 12 skins.

Of Wooll.

A Last of wooll is 4368 pounds, or 12 sackes: a sacke is 364 pounds, or 2 weyes: a wey is 182 pound, or 6 Toddes and a halfe: a Todde is 28 pounds, or two stone: a stone is 14 pound, and a cleane is halfe a stone, so that a Last hath 312 stones, and 156 Toddes, and a Sacke hath 26 stones.

Chap.

CHAP. XLIIII.

Measure in Longitude, and of the length and
the bredth and compasse of England,
Ireland, and the adiacent Islands.

Three barley cornes make an ynch, 12 ynches
a foote, 3 foote a yard, 5 yards and a halfe a
pearch, 40 pearches in length, and 4 in bredth an
Acre, 4 in bredth, and 10 in length a rood, or quar-
ter of an Acre, so that an Acre hath 43560 square
feet, 4840 square yards, and 160 square pear-
ches.

Also an English mile is 8 Furlong, 88 scozes,
320 pearches, 1056 paces, 1408 Elles, 1760
yards, 5280 feet, 63360 ynches, 190080 Barley
cornes, as you may see more large in my Geode-
ticall Staffe, Lib. 2.

The compasse of the earth is 360 degrees, or
21600 Italian miles, or 5400 common Germane
miles, or 4320 miles of Sueuia, whose diameter is
 $6872 \frac{8}{11}$ Italian, $1728 \frac{2}{11}$ Germane, or $1397 \frac{6}{11}$
miles of Sueuia.

The compasse of the Heauens is 1017562500
miles, and so much doth the Sun go in 24 houres
according to the motion of the first Mouer, and
in his meane motion in the Zodiaque hee goeth
euery day $2826562 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, so that his peragra-
tion in respect of his compassing the heauens e-
uery naturall day, is 306392500000 miles in the
whole yeare.

Measures.

Measures of England, and the adiacent Islands.

The compasse of England is 1532 miles.

The greatest length thereof Northwards and Southwards is from Barwicke to the Lands end, which not crossing the sea is 386 miles.

The shortest length from Barwicke to Calshot Castle in South-hampton shire is 286 miles.

The broadest place of England from the Lands end to Sandwich is 279 miles.

From S. Davids in the West in Penbrooke-shire, through the middest of Worcester and Warwicke-shire Eastward to Yarmouth in Norfolke is 240 miles.

And this is the next broadest place in England.

Of Ireland.

Ireland, reiecting adiacent Islands, and some Andzasses, is in compasse 948 miles.

The length Northward and Southward is 303 miles.

The breadth East and West is 113 miles.

Being taken in the South parts from the uttermost point of the Continent Westwards, to the East point of Cilana, lying ouer-against S. Davids in Penbrooke-shire.

The Isle of Man.

The Isle of Man is in compasse 91 miles.

The

The length is
The bredth

28 miles.
18 miles.

The Isle of Anglesea.

Mona or Anglesea is in compasse

85 miles.

The length

21 miles.

The bredth

18 miles.

The Isle of Wight.

The Isle of Wight is in compasse

57 miles.

The length

22 miles.

The bredth

11 miles.

CHAP. XLV.

To know how to reckon how much your daily
expences commeth vnto in the whole yeare
very readily without a Table,
or Calculation.

TO auoid all Tables, and to giue you a ready
rule to beare in memozy, do thus: Suppose
you spent 6 pence the day, and would know what
it amounteth vnto in the yeare, which to doe, say
thus: sixe pence the day, is sixe pounds, six halfe
pounds, and six groates, which set together, ma-
keth 9 pounds two shillings. Againe 7 pence the
day is 7 pounds, 7 halfe pounds, and 7 groates
in y^e yeare, which set together, maketh 10 pounds
12 shillings, and foure pence: The like of any
other.

How

How Money is numbred in England.

The greatest peece of English silver now coined ordinarily at the Tower is called 12 d. or a shilling, and that is divided into two parts, which be called 6 pence, or testons, and that is subdivided into two other parts, called 3 pence, being one fourth part of the shilling. Again, the 12 pence is divided into 6 parts, every of which part is called 2 pence. The shilling is divided into 12 parts called pence, into 24 parts called halfe pence, and into 48 parts called farthings: we have now a peece of silver stamped, which is the $\frac{3}{4}$ of a shilling, called 9 pence, and the halfe of that called 4 pence halfe peny, three of which make a Scottish marke, which is 13 pence halfe peny sterling: out of these small peeces there is made other summes, that have proper and peculiar denominations, as Crownes, Nobles, and Markes, and their halves, a Crowne is 5 shillings, a Noble 6 shillings 8 pence, a marke 13 shillings 4 pence, or two Nobles: foure Nobles is 26 shillings 8 pence: five Nobles is 33 shillings 4 pence: seven Nobles is 2 pounds 6 shillings 8 pence: 14 Nobles is 4 pounds, 13 shillings 4 pence, and 20 Nobles is 6 pounds 13 shillings 4 pence. Again, foure Markes is 2 pound 13 shillings 4 pence: five Markes is 3 pound 6 shillings 8 pence: 20 Markes is 13 pound 6 shillings 8 pence: 40 Markes is 26 pound 13 shillings 8 pence: And an hundred Markes is 66 pound 13 shillings, 4 pence.



A brieſe remembrance of the principall Faires in England and Wales, the Moneth, Day, and Place where they bee kept, more largely ſet forth then heretofore.

¶ Faires in Ianuary.

The third day at Llanybyther: Tueſday after the Twelſe-day, at Salisbury, and at Pelton Noſoway: Thuſday after at Banbury, and at Litterworth: 7. at Wanginnie: 25. at Briſtoll, Churchingford, Graueſend, and at Poſythalerton euery Wedneſday from Chriſtmas till Iune: 31. at Llandyſſell.

¶ Faires in February.

The firſt day, at Brumley: the ſecond at Lin, Bathe, Maidſtone, Budworth, Reading, Bickleſworth Wiſes, and at Whitland: the third at Bozgrove: the eighth, at Tragarron: the ninth, at Llandaffe: the 14. at Dundle and at Feuerſham: the 24. at Uppingham, Higham ferries, Malden, and at Tewkeſbury: On Shrove-munday at Pelw-castle-vnder-line: On Aſh-wedneſday, at Lichfield, Exceſter, Royſtone, Abington,

Abington, Ciceter, Lamwozth, Dunstable, Tunbridge, Fockingham, and Eaton : The first Sunday in Lent, at Winchester, and at Thersay in Surrey : The first Tuesday in Lent, at Bedford, the first Thursday in Lent, at Banbury.

¶ Faires in March.

The first day, at Llangadog, Madrim, and at Llangenallah : the eight, at Tregarron : the 12. at Stamford, Sudbury, Mooborne, Wrexham, and at Bodnam : the 13. at Wye, and Bodwin : the 17. at Watlington : the 18. at Sturbridge : the 20. at Alesbury, and at Durham : the 24 at Llanerchimeth : the 25. at Portsmouth, Malden, Cardigan, Galpas, Saint Albans, Ashwell, Huntington, all the Ladies, at Saint Jones in Worcester, & at Woodstocke : the 31. at Palmesbury. No-lent Sunday at Saffron-walden, and at Ddiham : Sunday before the Annunciation, at Kendall, Wilbich, and at Denbigh : the fifth Sunday in Lent, at Grantham, Salisbury, Sudbury, and at Welsome : Wednesday before Palme-sunday, at Drayton : Thursday at Llandisfell : Palmesunday Eve, at Newport, Bomfret, Leicester, Skipton, Alesbury, and at Wilbich : Palmesunday, at Worcester, Llandaurennoure, Billingworth, and at Kendall : Wednesday before Easter, at Llanuillinge, and at Kaerline : Thursday before Easter, at Sudmutter, and at Kettering :

ring: On Good-friday, at Mellaine, Bishops-
castle, Acon-burnell, Longuer, Risborow, Bury,
Amptill, Bishops-hatfield, Breinton, Wunninge-
ham, Kotheram, Ipswich, S. Bombs, Silford,
Putly, Engfield, and Charing.

¶ Faires in Aprill.

The second day at North-fleet, Rochford, and
at Hitchin, the third, at Leeke: the fifth, at
Wallingford: the seuenth, at Darby: the ninth,
at Billingsworth, the munday next after, at Cues-
ham: the 22 at Stabford: the 23. at Chichester,
Tamworth, Ipswich, Charing, Amptill, Win-
ningham, S. Bombs, Barie, Wilton, Mortham,
Brewton, castle Combes, and at Bewdley: the
25. at Darby, Uttoreter, Danmow, Colebrooke,
Buckingham, Winchcombe, and at Cliffe: the
26. at Tanderden, and at Clete: Munday in Ea-
ster weeke, at Gainsborow, and at Onay: tues-
day in Easter weeke, at Daintree, Hitchin, Brails,
Rochford, Sandbach, and at Northfleet: wednes-
day in Easter weeke at Wellingborow: Friday
at Darby, Saturday at Skipton: Munday after
Low Sunday, at Bicklesworth, Cuesham, and at
Newcastle under-line.

¶ Faires in May.

The first day, at Leycester, Warwick, Oswe-
stree, Binuar, worsworth, Bicke-hill, Con-
gerton, Reading, Stow y old, Bombridge, Chense-
ford,

ford, Perin, Andouer, Maidston, Llantrissant,
 Uske, and at Grighouel: the second, at Willhely:
 the third at Stafford, Bromyard, Nun-eaton,
 Kars-dale, Waltham abby, Elstow, Hunning-
 ham, Cherlay, Chepnam, Cowbridge, Aberga-
 uennie, Bounton, Denbigh, Werthir and Lid-
 uile: the fifth, at Marchenlleth: the sixth at Almes-
 burie, Hoy, and Knighton: the seventh, at Be-
 nerly, Newton, Orford, Stratford vpon Auon,
 Hanslop, and at Bathe: the ninth, at Maidstone:
 the tenth, at Ashburne: the 11 at Donstable:
 the 15. at Welshpole: the 16. at Llangarranogge:
 the 19. at Rochester, Dechil, Hayfield, and Wel-
 low: the 20. at Halmesbury: the 25. at Black-
 burne: the 26. at Lenham: the 29. at Cram-
 bwoke. Rogation weeke, at Benerley, Engfield:
 On Ascension Eue, at Darking, and Abergeley:
 On Ascension day, at Bremmencham, Bishops-
 stratford, Kidderminster, Eccleshall, Wigan,
 Middle-wich, Stopford, Chappell-Frith, Kosse,
 Burton vpon Trent, Wizes, Wasted, Sudmu-
 ster, Eglesrew in Beames, Chappell-kinon,
 Bridgend, and Betwmarris: Munday after As-
 cension day, at Thacksted: On wednesday af-
 ter at Shrewsbury: On Friday, at Ruthin: On
 Whitsun-eue, at Skipton vpon Crauon, Wils-
 bich, and Newin: On Whitsun-munday, at
 Kars-dale, Kye-hill, Lenham, Kirbie, Stephen,
 Cribbie, Salisbury Chichester, Exceter, Daring-
 ton, Bradforde, Ryegate, Bromyard, Linton,
 Burton in Landsdale, Shalforth, Whitchurch,
 Cockermouth, Applebæ, Hartgreene, Dindle,
 Sleford,

Bleford, Saint Iues, Agmunsham, Cuesham,
 Amerston, and at Sittingborne: On Whitson-
 Tuesday, at Melton-mowbray, Canterbury,
 Rochford, Lewis, Midhurst, Epping, Perith,
 Long milford, Faringdon, Daintree, Loughton-
 bussard, High Knott-ford, Abbie Delazouth, Lon-
 guer, Elmere, Hunmouth, Llanynthiery: On
 Wednesday, at Leek, Roystone, Newwarke upon
 Trent, Sandbar, Llanbedder, Pont-Stephen, and
 Llandebie: Whitson-thursday, at Kingstone and
 Lake-field: on Friday, at Darby, Cockfall, and at
 Stow in the Parish of Gwallyn: On Trinity-
 eue, at Rowell: On Trinity Munday, at Kendall,
 Tunbridge, Watford, Spilsbie, Criswell, Kaily,
 and Wies: On Tuesday after Trinity, at Aberga-
 uennie, and Radnor: On Wednesday, at Aber-
 frow: On Corpus Christi day, at Bzimmidgham,
 Kidderminster, Prescott, Saint Needes, Bishops-
 Stratford, Banburie, Lannimerchimeth, New-
 port in Hunmouthshire, Reath, Eaglestrewe,
 Llangrist, Caerwid, and Haligh: On Friday, at
 Couentre, Chepstow in Hunmouthshire: Mun-
 day after Corpus Christi day, at Belton.

¶ Faires in Iune.

The third day, at Ailesbury: the ninth, at Maid-
 stone: the tenth, at Harfield, Wellington,
 Newborough, Okingham, Voit Llanwist, New-
 castle in Emlyn, and Kinwillgaio: the 13.
 at Newtowne in Redewen: the 14. at Bangorik:
 the 15. at Berhore, seven miles from Worcester:
 the 16. at Newport in Beames, and Bealsh: the

17. at Higham-ferries, Stow-green, Hadstoke,
and Llanuillinge : the 19. at Bridgenorth : the
21. at Stradmepricke : the 22. at Shrewesbury,
and Saint Albans : the 23. at Barnet, castle E-
bichen. and Dolgellie : the 24. at Westchester,
Colchester, Wakefield, Hozham, Wenlocke,
Croyden, Bedford, Bromsgrove, Barnewell,
Glocester, Lincolne, Peterborough, Windsor, War-
lifar, Lancaster, Ashburne, Bishops-castle, Dun-
bridge, Leicester, Boughton-green, Kerkeham
in Anderneffe, Hartford, Kingstone, Reading,
Ludlow, Koinford, Bemsey, Shaftsbury, Breck-
nocke, and Preston : the 26. at Rothop : the 27.
at Burton upon trent, Falkestone, Llandogaine :
the 28. at Koyston, Helcorne, Saint Bombes,
Machenlleth : the 29. at Wolverhampton, Staf-
ford, Wem, Woodhurst, Harleborough, Mount-
Sorrell, Lower-Knots-ford, Southam, Boulton
by ballon, Peterborough, Porke, Onay, Bunting-
ford, Upton in Worcester-shire, Whitnay, Lem-
ster, Westminster, Buckingham, Bromley, De-
nocke, Lambeder, Pont-Stephen, Cardiffe, Llan-
mergaine, and Bala : the 30. at Harfield.

¶ Faires in Iuly.

The second day, at Congerton, Wooburne,
Huntington, Ashton underline, Smeth, and
Swansey : the third, at Haverston : the fifth, at
Barton upon Trent : the sixth, at Llanidlae, and
Llanbithor : the seventh, at Canterbury, Albigh-
ton, Tppingham, Chippingnorton, Wizes, Burnt-
wood,

wood, Chappel, Frith, Richmond, Tenbury, Ha-
 uerford-west, Treshenimpycha, Emalin, Castle-
 maine, Denbigh: Munday after Relique-Sun-
 day, at Fodringay, and Hauerhull: the 11. at
 Partney and Lide: the 13. at Llaurchaidarmach-
 nant: the 15. at Pinchbacke, and Greene-Heed:
 the 17. at Leke, Minchcombe, Saint Kenel-
 mes, Llaubilling: the 20. at Wetley, Arbridge,
 Awferton, Bowline, Catesby, Boulton in the
 Moeres, S. Margarets by Dartford, Dotham,
 Barkway, Ickleton, Tenbie, Peath, and Lla-
 nymthiury, at Woodstocke: the 22. at Stony-
 stratford, Bridgnorth, Battlefield Bicklesworth,
 Baynards castle, Broughton, Clitherall, Kes-
 wicke, Norwich, Kingstone, Harleborough, Tet-
 bury, Winchester, Colchester, Pauolin-hill, Pe-
 warke vpon Trent, Koking, Kidwallie, With-
 grigge, and Ponterley: the 23. at Chestone, and
 Barnarvon: the 25. at Saint James by London,
 Saint James by Northampton, Bisskew, Dar-
 by, Dudley, Chichester, Stone, Shifnall, Stam-
 ford, Louth, Liverpoole, Thrapstone, Barcom-
 stead, Buntingford, Doncaster, Baldocke, Wal-
 den, Tibury, Ipswich, Kauenglasse, Crith,
 Brumley, Ashwell, Hatfield, Broadocke, Rea-
 ding, Dover, Chilholme, Halmesbury, Aldergame
 Wyomesgrove, Camden, Wigmore, Chickham,
 Trobridge, Kosse, Machembleth, Landengeitram,
 chappell, Jago, and Stackpole: the 26. at Bewd-
 ley, Liptrie, and Raiadargwy: the 27. at chappel-
 Frith, Richmond in the North, Warrington,
 Northam, Canterbury, Halpasse, and Ashford.

¶ Faires in August.

The first day, at Shrewesbury, Loughborough,
 Porke Newcastle upon Tyne. Selbie. New-
 ton, Dunstable, Bedford. Saint Edes, Pelland,
 Northam-church Sledburne, Erceter, Thacke-
 Reed, Kunnay-maling, Feuertham, Misbich,
 Bathe, Horseney, Karmarthen Kaerowilly, Hay,
 Plantrissent, Chepstow, Laurwest, and Flint: the
 fourth at Linton and Radnor: the ninth at A-
 berleiv: the tenth, at Belton-mowbray, Chorley,
 Kugbie, Chidlee, Dundle, Seddyl, Mleydon,
 Frodsham, Banbury, Alchurch, Walton, Ludlow,
 Maltham, Farneham, Warrmester, Toucelter,
 Croyley, Kilgarron, Halcigh, Saint Laurence by
 Bodwin, Distringolwich, Newborough, Ken-
 walgaio, Harley, and Marras: the 15, at Ele-
 mere, Tutbury, Vinkley, Saint Albons, Belton,
 Huntingdon, Gilsborough, Cambridge, Godhurst
 Baerlile, Preston, Wakefield, Harleborough,
 Whitland, Cardigan, Koffe, Swansey, Cglwys-
 bait, Pminith, Newin, and Newport in Ham-
 mouthshire: the 16 at Kayaydargwy: the 4 at
 London, Biddermuster, Nauntvich, Pagets-
 bromley, Croyley, Northalerton, Luddington,
 Faringdon, Lewkesbury, Sudbury, Norwich,
 Dover, Orford Chorley, Beggars-bush, Brom-
 ley, Aberconwey, Munimout, and Mountgoine-
 ry: the 28. at Sturbzidge in worcestershire,
 Ashford, Talisarnegreene, and welshpoole: the
 29. at Corby, Kaermarthen, Brecknocke, and Ba-
 erwis,

eris : Sunday after Saint Bartholomew, at Sandwich.

¶ Faires in September.

The first day, at chappel Siluy, Saint Giles in the bush, and Peath : the fourth, at Dkham : the seuenth, at ware, & woodbury Hill : at Strubridge, Wakefield, Waltham on the woules, Wood, Drayton, Northampton, Atherstone, Worcester, Gleyborne, Worsworth, Chalton, Partney, Wury, Huntington, wolfe pit, Chattom, Smeathe, Reculver, Malden, Snide, Rockingham, Hartford, Driffeld, Llandissell, Kardigan, Whitland, Cardiffe, Tenby, and Belwmarris : the 13. at Pulhely, and Newtowne in Bedwin : the 14. at Newport, Chesterfield, Richmond, Rippon, Stratford upon Auon, Warsley, Wetsbury, Smalding, Waltham Abby, Penhade, Wootton, Denbigh, Newborough, Kofte, Muntton, and Abergauennie : the 15. at Kaiadargwy : the 17. at Cliffe, and Llandlaffe : the 20. at Llanuelli, and Ruthin : the 21. at Stafford, Shretolsbury, Nottingham, Peterborough, Kingstone, Maiden, Hackley, Daintree, Bedford, Baldocke, S. Edmundsbury, Woodstocke, Lenham, Douer, Katherine-hill by Gilsford, Croydon, Uzes, Marleborough, Waintree, Houlden, Wendouer, Canterbury, Abergwilly, and Knighton : the 23. at Pancridge in Staffordshire, an Horse-faire 6. or 7. dayes : the 24. at Llanuillingh : the 28. at Dolgeth, and Baermarthen : the 29. at welchester,

chester, Leicester, Lancaster, Ashburne, Saint
 Albones, Saint Iues, Arbridge, Higham-ferries,
 Selby, Killingworth, Ludlow, Kingsland, Black-
 burne, Luddington, Basingstocke, Woodham-
 Ferry, Cokermonth, Haulton, Way-Hill, Buck-
 land, Bishops-Stratford, Shesford, Hull, Mertye,
 Llanbhangell, Aberconwy, Llocher, Hachenleth,
 Llanidlas, Wennir, 7. daies, and at Hay.

¶ Faires in October.

The Munday after Saint Michaell, at Fale-
 ley: the third, at Boulton in the mores: the
 fourth, at Saint Michaell: the sixth, at Saint
 Faithes besides Norwich, Hauent, and Maid-
 stone: the 8. at Chichester, Hereford, and Bi-
 shops-Stratford, Swanley, Llanbeder, Pont-Ste-
 phen, Harborough, Gainsborough, Blithe, Ash-
 burne, Sabridgeworth, Hodnet, and Deuizes;
 the 12. at Boulton in Furnace, and Llangoueth:
 the 13. at Tamworth, Drayton, Grauesend,
 Windsor, Hitchin, Roydon, Marshfield, Colche-
 ster, Stapford, Staunton, Charing, Abercrom,
 Newport in Guntmouthshire, Leighton-buffard,
 and Edmundston: the 18. at Bridgenorth, Bur-
 ton upon Trent, Wellingborough, Tisdale, Wi-
 gan, Barnet, Banbury, Middlewich, Ely, Bi-
 shops-hatfield, Brickhill, Newcastle, Faringdon,
 Henley in Arden, Marlow, Uphauē, Llanbidge,
 Ashwell, Porke, Wzickley, Holey, Charleton,
 Lawhadden, Bidwelly, Iske, and Radno: the 19
 at Saint Fridelwides by Orford: the 21. at Co-
 uentrie,

uentrie, Newmarke, Ciceto, Stokesley, Lentham, Saffronwalden, Hereford, and Lambithur: the 28. at Whitchurch, Lemster, Warwicke, lower Knott-ford, Abby de la Zouch, Westone in Andernes, Hertford, Orford, Biddenden, Warmester, Llanedy, Wilsion, and Aberconwy: the 29. at Talisarnegreene: the 31. at Ruthen, Wakefield, Stokesley, Wolhelf, and Abermarles.

¶ Faires in Nouember.

The first day, at Ludlow, Mountgomery, Bicklesworth, and Castlemaine: the second. at Lake, Longborough, Marfield, bishops-Castle, Clemsere, Belchingley, Mayfield, & Kingstone: the third, at Kaermarthen: the 5. at Welshpole: the 6. at Wellington, Pembzidge, Newport-pond, called Cole-faire, Salforth, Lessforth, Tring, Andouer, Wethod, Hartford, Baling, Bedford, Barron, & Becknocke: the 10. at Wem, Shisnall, Lenton, seuen dayes: Rugby, Lambithur, and Aberwingrin: the 11. at Harleborough, Douer, Fockingha, Newcastle in Emlin, Shaftsburie, Lathera Maies, Aberkennen, Mumouth, Trean, and Withgrigge. Munday after Saint Martin, at Eaglescote in Beames, at Karnarvon: the 13. at Gilsford: the 15. at Llanithinery, and Hachenleth: the 17. at Wode, Northampton, Spaldocke, Harlow, Lincolne: the 19. at Wottingham: the 20. at Saint Edmundsbury, Heath, and Jingerstone: the 22. at Penibout, Sawthye,
the

the 27. at Sandwich, Ludlow, Frome, Tudding-
ton, Batel-crosse, Bwelth, Bangoz, and Carline,
at Higham-ferries: the 28. at Ashburne: the
29. at Lawroft: the 30. at Bewdley, Oswestrie,
Cubley, Boston, Warrington, Bedford in York-
shire, Wakefield, Rochester, Greene-stad, Pe-
terfield, Baldocke, Amptill, Colingborough, Hai-
den, Hackley, Parbert, Percorres in Gower, Cob-
ham, Gargreue, Preston, Harleigh, and Brad-
ford.

¶ Faires in December.

The fifth day, at Bluckley, Dolgeth, and New-
ton: the 6. at S. Neids, Arundell, Exeter,
Northwich, Grantham, Seuenocke, Woodstock,
Wendingham: the seventh at Sandhurst: the
eighth, at Leicester, Northampton, Kinuar, Bal-
passe, Clitherall, Welsome, Whitland, Rad-
gan, and Beminarris, at Llanvnen: the 21. at
Dornebie, the 22. Llandilauator, the 29. at Can-
terbury, Salisbury, and Royston.



Of the Dimensions of England, and
other parts of the World, according
to other Authors.

B RIT AINE, as M. Pitheas, and Isidorus
Breport. is in compasse, 3825. miles, which is
false, but Pliny saith, when this Dimension was
taken, the Romanes had knowledge but to the
Fozrest called Caledonia. Agrippa saith, it is in
length, 800. miles, and in bredth, 300. miles, and
that Ireland is as broad, but not so long by 200.
miles. Some of our owne Countymen haue pub-
lished the compasse of England to be 4340 miles,
and that the length from Barwicke to Portsmouth,
is 320 miles, and the bredth in the broadest place,
which is from Douer (or rather from Sandwich)
300. miles but it is not so much, as you may ga-
ther by my dimensions befoze, which be truly set
downe.

Of Europe.

Pliny, Lib. 6. Chap. 31. saith, that Europe is
in length 3748. miles, and that the bredth at the
broadest is 250. miles. Agrippa would haue it
910 from the bounds of Cyrene, ending at the
Garamantes: for so farre to them was knowne
and discovered.

Of

Of Asia.

Pliny also saith, that Asia is in length, 63750 miles, and in breadth, from the AEthiopian Sea, to Alexandria, situate vpon Nilus, 1875. and that Europe is scarce halfe so bigge as Asia.

Also, that Europe is twice as much as Affrica, and a sixth part ouer: so that by Plinies Computation, in reducing all these parts together, Europe is a third part of the Earth, and an eighth portion ouer, and Asia a fourth part, and one 14 portion, and Affrica a fifth part, with an ouerplus of a 16 portion.

But the ignorance of these Authoꝝ is herein to bee excused, in respect it is not so now: For since their time our Trauellers haue found out, as it were, a new world, of which they were ignorant of, imagining no such thing, to wit, America, and Magellana, so that as they befoze diuided the world into three parts, now bee there these such parts: but Pliny (like the Authoꝝ of such another great English volume) was forward to write much vpon reports, and that of the meanest, as Hunters, Fowlers, Sheepheards, &c. And therefore since hath beene called by some, Rusticus Mendax. But as his woꝝkes bee learned (though much matter impertinent, and erroneous) so is he in many things excusable. As for Europe, it now consists of about 28. Kingdomes, beside the Romane Empire. In length it containeth from the Cape of Portingale to the river

uer Taneus 3800. miles, and in bredth, from the Archipellago to the Frise Ocean, 1200. miles, and is washed vpon the westerne and southerne part, partly by the Ocean, and partly by the Balthean Seas: as for the other four parts of the world, I cannot here stand further to speake of them.

CHAP. XLVI.

Of the difference of Gold in finenesse, and the valuation of seuerall peeces of Gold, with other necessary Tables.

VVhat is meant by Troy, or Auerdupois weight, is declared before, and what is meant by the ounce, &c. is exprest likewise in Tables for that purpose: It resteth therefore to giue you a Table of the finenesse of gold, because there is some gold better then other, and also to deliuer the valuation of certaine peeces of Gold.

A Table

A Table of the difference of Gold.

	Angell Gold.	French. Gold.	Soueran Gold.
A pound weight.	36. ℥ .	33. ℥ .	30. ℥ .
An Ounce.	3. ℥ .	55. s .	50. s .
The halfe ounce.	30. s .	27. s . 6. d .	25. s .
Quarter of an ounce.	15. s .	13. s . 9. d .	12. s . 6. d .
Halfe quart. of an ounce.	7. s . 6. d .	6. s . 10. d .	6. s . 3. d .
Farthing gold weight.	3. s . 9. d .	3. s . 5. d . $\frac{1}{4}$.	3. s . 1. d . $\frac{1}{2}$.
Peny weight.	3. s .	2. s . 9. d .	2. s . 6. d .
A Graine.	1. d . $\frac{1}{12}$.	1. d . $\frac{1}{24}$.	1. d . $\frac{1}{48}$.

But here you must note, that it is intended in this Table, a peny weight of Goldsmiths weight, which is made by the weight of 24 barley cornes, dried, and taken out of the middest of the earre, 20 of which peny weights make an ounce, and 12 ounces a pound Troy, as before.

Of which weight the insuing peeces of Gold, weigh, as followeth.

A Table

A Table of the weight and valuation of severall peeces of Gold.

The Names of Gold.	The weight.
George Noble.	3. peny weight.
Angell Noble.	3. peny weight, 7 grains $\frac{1}{4}$
The Reall.	4. peny weight, 23 grains
First crowne of K. H.	2. peny weight, 9 graines.
Salute.	2. peny weight, 5 graines.
Old Noble.	4. peny weight, 9. grai. $\frac{1}{2}$. $\frac{1}{4}$
Base Crowne of K. H.	2. peny weight.
2 parts of a Salue.	1. peny weight, 11. grain. $\frac{1}{8}$
Elizab. Soueraigne.	3. peny weight, 14 grains.
Edwards Soueraigne.	3. peny weight, 14. grains
Great Soueraigne.	10. peny weight.
Elizabeth Crowne.	1. peny weight, 19 grains.
Soueraigne of K. Ed	3. peny weight, 14 grains
Soueraigne of K. H	4. peny weight.
French Noble.	4. peny weight, 16 grains
K. Edward.	3. peny weight, 14 grains
Vnicorn of Scotland.	2. peny weight, 10. grains
Scottish Crowne.	2. peny weight, 5. graines.
Philips Reall.	3. peny weight, 10. grai. $\frac{1}{2}$
French Crowne.	2. peny weight, 5. grain. $\frac{1}{2}$
Old French Crowne.	2. peny weight, 5 graines.
Philips Crowne.	2. peny weight, 5. grains. $\frac{1}{2}$
Flanders Rider.	2. peny weight, 6. grain. $\frac{1}{2}$
Flanders Crowne.	2. peny weight, 5 grains
Flanders Reall.	2. peny weight, 10. grain. $\frac{1}{2}$
	N Flanders ^s

Flanders Roial with the spread Eagle.	2. peny. weight, 6. grains.
Flemish Angell Portigu..	3. peny. weight, 6. grains.
Crusado with the crosse standing.	2. peny. weight, 6. grains.
Crusado. †	2. peny. weight, 6. grain. $\frac{1}{2}$
Double Ducat.	4. peny. weight, 12. grain.
Single Ducat.	2. peny. weight, 6. grain. $\frac{1}{2}$
Double D. of Rome.	4. peny. weight, 13. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. $\frac{1}{4}$
Ducat of Rome.	4. peny. weight, 13. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. $\frac{1}{4}$
Double Pistolet.	4. peny. weight, 8. grains.
Single Pistolet.	2. peny. weight, 4. grains.
Ducat of Valence.	2. peny. weight, 6. grai. $\frac{1}{2}$
Ducat of Florence.	2. peny. weight, 5. grains.
Golden Castilion.	2. peny. weight, 23. grains
Ducat of Castile.	2. peny. weight, 6. grain. $\frac{1}{2}$
Ducat of Aragon.	2. peny. weight, 6. grain. $\frac{1}{2}$
Hungary Ducat.	2. peny. weight, 7. grains.

The new restraint for the exportation of gold, according to the proclamation dated the 23 of November in the 9 year of his Maiesties reigne of great Britaine, France and Ireland, 1611.

The circumstance of this Proclamation is to reſtraine the great gaine that is made by the exportation of our gold, as being likewise a conſequent of the diſproportion betweene the price of his Maieſties coines abroad, & here within his Kingdome. For which cauſe, & others, too long to recite, it is Authorized, by all ſeueral peeces of Gold hereafter mentioned, to be currant within this realme reſpectiuely hereafter, at the values following.

The

The piece of gold called the	{	Vnite.	22 s.	The gold called the	{	Rose roial	33 s.
		Double crown	11 s.			Spur roial	16 s. 6 d.
		Britain. crown.	5 s. 6 d.			Angell	11 s.
		Thistle crown.	4 s. 4 d. ob. q.			These be not currant in Scotland.	
Halfe crowne.	2 s. 9 d.						
The coin of gold of Scotland,		{					
called the 6 l. peece.		{					

All other peeces of gold of his Maiesties progenitors, and now currant proportionall to beare the like increase as followeth.

Euery peece of gold formerly currant for 30 shillings, to be 33 shillings. For 20 s. to be 22 s. For 15 s. to be 16 s. 6 d. For 10 s. to be 11 s. For 5 s. to be 5 s. 6 d. For 2 s. 6 d. to be 2 s. 9 d.

But if the gold shal be too light, according to y^e abatements following, the any subiect may refuse it.

Euery peece of gold currant for 30 s. must not want aboue 4 gr. di. Currant for 20 s. not to want aboue 3. gr. Currant for 15 s. not to want aboue 2. gr. Currant for 10 s. not to want aboue 2 gr. di. Currant for 5 s. not to want aboue 1. gr. Currant for 2 s. 6 d. not to want di. gr.

A Note of a Necessary Table.

Sometimes tradesmen & others buy their commodities by y^e hundreds & would retails by y^e pound, as 4. d. the l. is 1 l. 17. s. 4. d. the hundred at 112 to the hundred: for which purpose, & for any other sum there is an ensuing table, whose vse is thus. Seek what you pay by y^e l in one of y^e left colvles descending vnder pounds, answering to which rightwards vnder hundreds is what it cometh vnto at 112 y^e hundred: as 1 d. the l cometh to 9 s. 3. d. the hundred, & contrary, 7. s the hundred, is ob. q. the l.

A Table for such as buy, or vse retailing, at
¶ 112 in the hundred

Pounds.	By the hūdred,			Pounds.	Hū dreds.		
	l	s	d		l	s	d
a q.	0	2	4	6.d. q.	2	18	4
a cb.	0	4	8	6.d.ob.	3	8	8
a ob. q.	0	7	0	6.d.ob.q.	3	3	0
1 peny.	0	9	3	7 pence.	3	5	4
1 peny q.	0	11	8	7.d. q.	3	7	8
1 pen.ob.	0	14	0	7.d.ob.	3	10	0
1 d. ob. q.	0	16	4	7.d ob. q.	3	12	4
2 pence.	0	18	8	8 pence.	3	14	8
2.d. q.	1	1	0	8.d. q.	3	18	0
2.d.ob.	1	3	4	8.d.ob.	3	19	4
2.d.ob. q.	1	5	8	8.d.ob. q.	4	1	8
3 pence.	1	8	0	9 pence.	4	4	0
3.d. q.	1	10	4	9.d. q.	4	6	4
3.d ob.	1	12	8	9.d.ob.	4	8	8
3.d.ob. q.	1	15	0	9.d.ob. q.	4	11	0
4 pence.	1	17	4	10 pence	4	13	4
4.d. q.	1	19	8	10.d. q.	4	15	8
4.d ob.	2	2	0	10 d ob.	4	18	0
4.d ob. q.	2	4	4	10.d.ob. q.	5	4	4
5 pence	2	6	8	11 pence	5	2	8
5.d. q.	2	9	0	11. d. q.	5	5	0
5.d.ob.	2	11	4	11.d. ob.	5	7	4
5.d.ob. q.	2	13	8	11.d. ob. q.	5	9	8
6.pence.	2	16	0	12 pence	5	12	0

A most excellent Table for any man to vse, first
diligently calculated, 1605.

What 100 pound forborne
for any time vnder 21
yeares commeth vnto ac-
cording to the rate of 10
pound in the hundred, at
compound interest:

yea:	£	s	d	q
1	110	0	0	0
2	121	0	0	0
3	133	2	0	0
4	146	8	2	2
5	161	1	0	1
6	177	3	1	1
7	194	17	5	0
8	214	7	2	0
9	235	15	10	2
10	259	7	6	0
11	285	6	2	2
12	313	16	10	2
13	345	4	6	3
14	379	15	0	0
15	417	14	6	0
16	459	9	11	3
17	505	9	0	0
18	555	19	10	0
19	611	11	10	0
20	672	15	0	1
21	740	0	6	2

What 100
pound is worth
for any time
vnder 21 year
before hand
after the for-
mer rate,

£	s	d
00	18	2
8	12	11
75	2	8
68	6	0
62	1	10
56	8	11
51	6	13
46	13	0
43	8	2
38	11	1
35	1	0
31	17	9
28	19	4
26	6	8
23	18	10
21	15	5
19	15	8
17	19	8
16	7	0
14	17	3
13	10	3

What 10 pound
Annuity is
worth for any
time vnder 21
yeares, accor-
ding to 10 p:
in the 100

£	s	d
0	1	10
17	7	1
24	17	4
31	14	0
37	18	2
43	11	1
48	13	9
53	7	0
57	11	10
61	8	11
64	19	0
68	2	9
71	0	8
73	13	4
76	1	2
78	4	9
80	4	3
81	0	3
82	13	0
85	2	9
86	9	9

Of the degrees of men before the
Conquest.

The first was a Hertzoge, which was the Constable of England, and now in the Norman tongue, he is called a Duke.

The next in the Saxons speech was a Markenrue, which is called a Marques in the Brittish tongue, and was chiefe in the hoſe campe.

The next in the Saxons speech was an Elder-man, which is now called an Earle, and hee was Judge in the County where hee dwelt, & had the third part of the profits of the County-Court towards his paines and charges.

The next in the Saxons time was a Vicecount, who in the absence of the Elder-man did execute iustice, and in the Norman speech was called a Vice-count, and is now called a Sherife, or Reaue of the Shire.

The next in the Saxons speech was a Thayne, which in the Brittish tongue is interpreted a Dynast, and in the Norman speech a Baron, and in Latine is Thanus.

The next degree was a Vauafour, which is now called a Knight Barronet, and he had his Hanno; place where he kept his Courts.

The next in the Brittish tongue was a Norgough, which after the Danish speech was called a Knight.

The next degree was the Edleman, which wee now call the Gentleman. I reade not of Esquires, vnlesse

vnlesse it were Laueffer, which the Linguists doe rather interpzete a Pursuant.

The next in the Saxons time was a Bocland-man, which the Danes called a Swaine, and is now a Charterer, or Free-holder.

The next in the Saxons time was Gebures, which we call Husbandmen.

There is a degree called a Farmer, which properly is, as (some thinke) where a man letteth out land for a certaine time for meate & drinke, as you may read y^e Canut⁹ Rex dedit firmario Ecclesiæ de Glastenbury vnam hidam terræ, &c. And this was onely for the reliefe of old sickly Monkes: but hee is now a Farmer that can get a good living, and pay but a little for it to the Lord.

There is yet another degree called Hlafordines, the which were bond-men and are now Copyholders, and their Lords were called Hlafords.

CHAP. XLVIII.

The order of the Nobility and all other degrees and estates of England as they were set and distinguished in the time of King

Henry, &c.

- 1 **D**ukes of the bloud royall.
- 2 Other Dukes.
- 3 The eldest sonnes of Dukes of y^e bloud royall.
- 4 Marqueses.
- 5 The eldest sonnes of other Dukes.
- 6 Earles.
- 7 The yongest sons of Dukes of y^e royall bloud.

- 8 The eldest sonnes of Marquises.
- 9 The eldest sonnes of Carles
- 10 Vicecounts.
- 11 The yonger sonnes of Dukes.
- 12 The yonger sonnes of Marquises
- 13 Barons.
- 14 The eldest sonnes of Vicecounts.
- 15 Knights of the order of S, George, which
vulgarly be called knights of the Garter.
- 16 Knights of the Kings Counsell
- 17 The yonger sonnes of Carles.
- 18 The yonger sonnes of Vicecounts.
- 19 The eldest sonnes of Barons.
- 20 Knights Banerets.
- 21 The new order of Knights Bazonets.
- 22 Knights of the Bath.
- 23 Doctors of the Kings Counsell.
- 24 Knights Batchelours
- 25 Esquires of the Kings Counsell.
- 26 The eldest sonnes of Knights Banerets
- 27 The eldest sonne of Batchelour Knights
- 28 Esquires of the body.
- 29 The yonger sonnes of Knights Banerets.
- 30 Esquires.
- 31 Gentlemen.

The

The Nobility of England, according to their
authority and degrees, as they bee
now liuing, 1611.

Marques of Winchester.

1	Earle of Arundell.	1	Vicecount Mountag.
2	E. of Oxford.	2	Vicecount Lyfle.
3	E. of Northumber- land.	3	Vicecount Rochester Carnborne.
4	E. of Shrewsbury.		
5	E. of Kent.	1	Lord Abergeuenny
6	E. of Derby.	2	L. Audley.
7	E. of Worcester.	3	L. Zouch.
8	E. of Rutland.	4	L. Willoughby of E-
9	E. of Cumberland,	5	L. Lawarre (resby
10	E. of Suffex.	6	L. Barkley
11	E. of Huntington.	7	L. Morley
12	E. of Bath.	8	L. Stafford.
13	E. of Southampton	9	L. Scrope
14	E. of Bedford.	10	L. Dudley.
15	E. of Penbroke.	11	L. Sturton
16	E. of Hertford.	12	L. Herbert of Chep-
17	E. of Essex.		stow.
18	E. of Lincolne.	13	Lord Darcy of the
19	E. of Nottingham		North
20	E. of Suffolke	14	L. Mount-eagle
21	E. of Northampton	15	L. Sands
22	E. of Dorset.	16	L. Vaux
23	E. of Salisbury.	17	L. Windfor
24	E. of Exceter.	18	L. Wentworth
25	E. of Mountgomery	19	L. Mordant.
		20.	L. Crom-

20	L. Cromwell	38	L. Wotton.
21	L. Euers.	39	L. Ellesmere, & now
22	L. Wharton.		Lord high Chaun-
23	L. Rich.		celour of England.
24	L. Willowby of Pā-	40	L. Russell.
	ham.	41	L. Grey of Groby
25	L. Sheffeld.	42	L. Petre.
26	L. Paget.	43	L. Harrington.
27	L. Darcy of Cliche.	44	L. Dauuers.
28	L. Howard of Ef-	45	L. Gerard.
	ingham.	46	L. Spencer.
29	L. North.	47	L. Say and Sele.
30	L. Chaundos.	48	L. Denny
31	L. Hunsdon.	49	L. Stanhop.
32	L. S. John of Bletfoe	50	L. Carew.
33	L. Burleigh.	51	L. Arundel of War-
34	L. Compton.		den.
35	L. Norris.	52	L. Cavendish.
36	L. Howard of Wal-	53	L. Kniuet.
	den.	54	L. Clifton.
37	L. Knowles.		

Other estates of honour and dignity there bee in respect of the office they beare, which are highly preferred, and take place, some of them, before y Nobility, as y place of the Lord high Chancelloz of England, the Lord high Treasurer, the Lord high Admirall of England, &c.

And you must note, that the eldest Sonnes of Dukes, are not Carles by birth, yet take place before

before Charles, no more then the eldest sonnes of Charles be Vicecounts; as for the rest of any of their sons, they be by rigour of the law but Esquiers.

Of Women.

The estate of women is such, by the curtesie of England, that if they get to any degree of estate, they neuer loose it, though they marry more basely, and yet are capable of a higher degree, as a Lady marrying with a gentleman, taketh place as a Lady, according to the estate of her Lord or knight that was her first husband, so likewise of a Dutches, &c. But if they debase themselves ouermuch, as to marry with a Clowne, or one of base parentage, then they bee not so much esteemed amongst the better sort, though of curtesie they affoord her a place.

CHAP.

The number of Bishops in England, and their order this present yeare, whereof foure take place by act of Parliament, the rest according to their consecration. The number of Parish Churches in England, and number of parishes in euery Shire, with the Knights and Burgeses of the Parliament house.

	The Prouince of Canterbury.	15	Wil. B. of Lincolne
		16	Lancel. B. of Ely
1	George Archbishop of Canterbury.	17	Hen. B. of Worcester.
2	Iohn B. of London.	18	Iam. B. of Bath and Wells,
3	Thomas B. of Win.	19	Ric. B. of Couentry and Lichfield.
4	Anth. B. of S. Dau.	20	Sam. B. of Gloucest.
5	Wil. B. of Excester	21	Giles B. of Glouce.
6	Hen. B. of Salisbury	22	Ioh. B. of Rochest.
7	Hen. B. of Bangor	The Prouince of Yorke.	
8	T. B. of Peterborow		
9	Fran. B. of Landaffe	1	Tobias Arch-bishop of Yorke.
10	Iohn B. of Bristow	2	Bishop of Durham
11	Rob. B. of Hereford	3	Bishop of Carlile
12	Iohn B. of Norwich	4	B. of Westchestr.
13	Iohn B. of Oxford.		
14	Ric B. of Asaph		

England thus deuised into Bishopricks, it hath therein 9272 parish Churches, as you may

may note by the number of parishes in each shire in the table following, and 52080 Townes besides Citties & Castles. It hath also 25 Shires of which 13 bee Welsh. It hath 26 Bishopricks, of which 4 be Welsh. England is also diuided into 3 great Provinces, or Countries, & euery of them speaking a senerall and different Language, as English, Welsh, and Cornish; and their language (which is strange) alters vpon the sodaine, euen as the Provinces part: for in this Towne they speake English, and do not vnderstand Welsh or Cornish, and in the next Towne Cornish, not vnderstanding English or Welsh: but in many things the Welsh and Cornish something agree: but now (God bee praised) England and these Provinces, with Scotland, are all vnder the subiection of one King, which neuer was since the diuision thereof by Brute, to his three sonnes, being then called Britaine; as to Locrine the eldest, hee gaue this part of Britaine, called England: to Albanact the second, the Country of Albany, now called Scotland, and to Camber the yongest, hee gaue the Province of Cambria, called now Wales.

And you shall note, that the lands that Abbots & such like men enioied before the suppression thereof, did containe, 15. Carledomes, 1500. Knights lands, 6200. Esquires lands, 100. Almshouses, besides to the Kings Treasury 20000. l. as may appeare by a petition exhibited in the 11 yeare of Henry the 4. at a Parliament held at Westminster, and reuiued in the 2. yeare of Henry the 5. in a Parliament at Leicester.

VVhat

What Shires belong to euey Bishopricke, or
Diocesse, and first in the Prouince of
Canterburie.

Canterbury and Rochester hath all Kent. London, hath Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hartfordshire. Chichester hath Sussex. Winchester hath Hampshire, Surrey, and the Isle of Wight. Salisbury, hath Wiltshire, and Barkeshire. Exeter hath Devonshire & Cornewall. Bath & Wells hath Somersetshire. Gloucester hath Gloucestershire. Worcester hath Worcestershire, and part of Warwickshire. Hereford hath Herefordshire, part of Shropshire, part of Monmouthshire, part of Worcestershire, & part of Radnorshire. Coventry & Lichfield hath Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and the rest of Warwick and Shropshire. Lincolne (greatest of all) hath Lincolne, Leicester, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Buckinghamshire, and the rest of Hartfordshire. Ely, hath Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely. Norwich hath Norfolk & Suffolke. Oxford hath Oxfordshire. Peterborough hath Northampton & Rutlandshire.

Diocesses in Wales.

S. Davids hath 331 parishes. Landaffe 156. Bangor, 95 and Asaph 128 parishes.

In the Prouince of Yorke.

Yorke hath Yorke & Potttingham. Westchester, Cheshire. Richmondshire, and part of Flint and Denbigh in Wales. Duresme hath the Bishopricke of Duresme, and Northumberland. Carlisle hath Cumberland and Westmerland.

Of

Of the Shires, Cities, and Boroughtes of England
that haue any Knights, or Burgeses in the
Parliament house, the Shires standing
Alphabetically.

Bark- shire.	{ New Windsor, Reading. Wallingford. Abington.	Darby towne.	{ Exeter Citie. Totnes. Plymouth. Barkstable.
Bedford shire.	{ Bedford towne.	Devon- shire.	{ Plymto, Stone, Stoke, Clyston, Dartmouth, whose proper name is Hard- nesse.
Bucke- ingham shi e.	{ Buckingham Wickham. Alisbury.		
Cambridge towne. Cheshire, Chester cittie Cumberland, Carlisle ci.	{ Launceston alia Newport, Lest- hued, Dunheuet Luro, Bodmin, Holston, Salt- ash, Camelford	Dorset shire.	{ Wole, Dorchester Line, Helcombe Weymouth, Weyport, Shaftbury. Wareham.
Corn wall.	{ Grampond, Po- ney, Trogony Tresmena, alia Basing, S. Iues S. Jermeines. S. Michael, Foy, S. Paws, Castled.	Essex.	{ Colchester, Malden.
		Glo- cester- shire.	{ Gloucester Citie. Gloucester towne:
		Hartfordshi. S. Albons.	
		Here- ford- shire.	{ Hereford Citie. Lemster towne. Huntington

Hunting- ton- shire.	{	Huntington Towne.	North- berland shire.	{	Newcastle vpon Tyne, Barwicke town, Wozpith, the Bishoprick of Durham.
Kent.	{	Canterbury. Rochester Maidstone. Ruinsborough	Not- tinghā- shire.	{	Nottingham T. East Stretford.
Lanca- shire.	{	Lancaster town. Wreston in Hol- dernesse. Lewerpole tow. Newton, Wi- gan, Clithero.	Oxford- shire,	{	Oxford Citty, Woodstocke, Banbury.
Leice- stershi.	{	Leicester Towne.	Richmondshire. Rutlandshire.		
Lin- colne- shire.	{	Lincolne Citty, Grimby. Stamford, Grantham, Boston.	Shrop- shire,	{	Shrewsbury, Bridge-Port Ludlow, Menlocke. Bishops castle.
Middle- sex.	{	London Citty, Westminster ci. Norwich Citty. Linne.	Somer- setshire,	{	Bristowe Bath cities, Welscit- ty, Taunton Bridgewater, Winhead.
Norfolk	{	Thetford town Gr. Warmingth. Castell rising	South- hamp- tonshire,	{	Winchester Ci. Southampton. Portsmouth. Petersfield. Stocke-bridge, Christchurch. Whitchurch.
Norh- ampton- shire.	{	Northampton T. Peterborough Ci. Wingham Ferry.			Stafford

Staffordshire { Lichfield City.
Stafford C.
Newcastle vn-
derline.
Lamwozth.

Suffolk { Ipswich,
Dunwich,
Dorset,
Aldersburgh,
Sudbury, Cty.

Surrie. { Southwarke.
Blechingley,
Kiegate, Guil-
ford, Gatton.

Suffex. { Horsham, Mid-
hurst, Lewes,
Shorehame,
Brandbro. Stei-
ning, east green-
stead, Arundell,
Chichester Citi.

War-
wicke-
shire. { Couentrie City.
Warwick toton

West-
merlad. { Appleby
Totone.

Wilt-
shire.

Worce-
stershire

Yorke-
shire.

Salisbury Citi.
Noua Wiston.
Downton, Vin-
den, Hetesbury.
Westbury,
Calve, Denises,
Chippingham,
Palmsbury,
Cricklad, Old
Salisbury,
Wotton basset,
Marleborough,
Bodwine the
great, Lodgers-
hull.

Worcester Citi.
Wiche.

Yorke Citi.
Sharborough C.
Kingston vpon
Hull.
Bedon, Thuske.
Bnarsborough,
Kippon.
Borough-bridge
Aldersborough,
Beuerly.

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The Prouince of Wales.

Mount- gomery shire.	{	Mountgomery Towne.	Car- marthe shire.	{	Carmarthen Towne.
Mon- mouth shire.	{	Monmouth Towne.	Carnar- vonshire.	{	Carnarvon Towne.
Radnor shire.	{	Radnor Towne.	Breck- nocke shire.	{	Brecknocke Towne.

of Worcestershire, & part of Radnorshire. Couen-
try & Liechfield hath Staffordshire, Derbyshire,
and the rest of Warwicke and Shropshire. Lin-
colne (greatest of all) hath Lincolne, Leicester,
Huntington, Bedford, and Buckinghamshire,
and the rest of Herefordshire. Ely. hath Cam-
bridge, and the Isle of Ely. Norwich hath Nor-
folke & Suffolke. Orford hath Orfordshire. Pe-
terborough hath Northampton & Rutlandshire.

Diocesses in Wales.

S. Davids hath 331 parishes. Landaffe 156.
Bangoz, 95 and Alaph 128 parishes.

In the Prouince of Yorke.

Porke hath Porke & Nottingham. Westchester,
Cheshire. Richmondshire, and part of Flint and
Denbigh in Wales. Duresme hath the Bishop-
ricke of Duresme, and Northumberland. Carlile
hath Cumberland and Westmerland,

Of

A Table of the number of Parish-Churches in
euery Shire, with the number of Shires in
England and Wales.

1	Backshire,	140	28	Shropshire,	170
2	Bedfordshire,	116	29	Somersetshire,	385
3	Buckingham,	185	30	Southampton,	253
4	Cambridge shi	163	31	Staffordshire,	120
	Cheshire,	68	32	Suffolke	170

Shire. (Alisbury.

Cambridge towne.

Cheshire, Chester cittie

Cumberland, Carlisle ci.

Launceston alia

Newport, Leic.

hued, Dunheuer

Luro, Bodmin.

Holkon, Salt

ash, Camelford

Cornwall. (Grahamond, Po

ney. Trogony

Tresmena, alia

Basing, S. Iues

S. Iermeines.

S. Michael,

Foy, S. Patw,

Castled.

name is Hard
nesse.

(Poole, Dorchester

(Line, Helcombe

(Weymouth,

(Berthport,

(Shaftbury.

(Wareham.

(Colchester,

(Halden.

(Glocester Citie.

(Cicester towne:

Hartfordshi. S. Albons.

(Hereford Citie.

(Lemster towne.

Huntington

Hunting- ton- shire.	{	Huntington Towne.	North- berland shire.	{	Pewcastle vpo tine, Barwicke town, Dospith, ethe Bishoprick of Durham.
Kent.	{	Canterbury. Rocheſter Maidſtone. Quinbozough	Not- tinghā- shire.	{	Nottingham T. Caſt Stretford.
Lanca- shire.	{	Lancaſter town. Weſton in Hol- derneſſe. Leuerpoele tow. Pewton, Wi- gan, Clithero.	Oxford- shire.	{	Oxford Citty, Woodſtocke, Banbury.
Leice- ſterſhi.	{	Leiceſter Towne.	Richmondſhire. Rutlandſhire.		
Lin- colne- ſhire.	{	Lincolne Citty, Grimby. Stamford, Grantham, Boſton.	Shrop- ſhire.	{	Shrewſbury, Bridge-Porth Ludlow, Menlocke. Biſhops caſtle.
Middle- ſex.	{	London Citty, Weſtminſter ci. Norwich Citty. Linne.	Somer- ſetſhire.	{	Biſtowe Bath cities, Welſcit- ty, Taunton Bridgwater. Minhead.
Norfolk	{	Thetford town Gr. Parnmouth. Caſtell riſing	South- hamp- toſhire.	{	Wincheſter Ci. Southampton. Poſtſmouth. Petersfield. Stocke-bridge, Chriſts church. Whit church.
North- hampto- ſhire.	{	Porthampto T. Peterbozow Ci. Wigham Ferry.			Stafford

Stafford
shire { Lichfield City.
Stafford E.
Newcastle vn-
derline.
Lamworth.

Suffolk { Ipswich,
Dunwich,
Diss,
Alderburgh,
Sudbury, Ely.

Surrie. { Southwarke.
Blechingley,
Kiegate, Gail-
ford, Gatton.

Suffex. { Horsham, Mid-
hurst, Lewes,
Shorehame,
Brandbro. Stei-
ning, east green-
stead, Arundell,
Chichester Citi.

War-
wicke-
shire. { Couentrie City.
Warwick town

West-
meilad. { Appleby
Totone.

Wilt-
shire.

Salisbury Citi.
Noua Wiston.
Downton, Hinde-
den, Petesbury.
Westbury,
Calne, Denises,
Chippingham,
Malmesbury,
Cricklad, Old
Salisbury,
Motton basset,
Marleborough,
Godwine the
great, Lodgers-
hull.

Worce-
stershire

Worcester Citi.
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Yorke-
shire.

Yorke Citi.
Harborough
Kingston vpon
Hull.
Bedon, Thuske.
Knareborough,
Kippon.
Borough-bridge
Alderborough,
Beverly.

The

A f... of ... beginning at ...

The Province of Wales.

Mount- gomery shire.	{	Mountgomery Towne.	Car- marthe- shire.	{	Carmarthen Towne.
Mon- mouth shire.	{	Monmouth Towne.	Carnar- uāshire.	{	Carnaruan Towne.
Radnor shire.	{	Radnor Towne.	Brecke- nocke- shire.	{	Brecknocke Towne.
Den- bigh shire.	{	Denbigh Towne.	Angle- tey.	{	Newborough Towne.
Pen- brooke shire.	{	Penbrooke Towne.	Merio- neth shire.	{	
Cardi- gāshire	{	Cardigan Towne.	Clamor- gāshire.	{	Cardiffe & Mer uerd Townes.
Flint shire.	{	Flint Towne.			

A Table

A Table of the number of Parish-Churches in
euey Shire, with the number of Shires in
England and Wales.

1	Barkeſhire,	140	28	Shropſhire.	170
2	Bedfordſhire,	116	29	Somerſetſhire,	385
3	Buckingham,	185	30	Southampton,	253
4	Cambridge ſhi.	163	31	Staffordſhire,	130
5	Cheshire.	68	32	Suffolke,	575
6	Cumberland	58	33	Surrey,	140
7	Cornewall,	161	34	Suſſer,	312
8	Derbyſhire,	106	35	Warwickſhire.	158
9	Deuonſhire.	394	36	Wefſmerland.	26
10	Dorſetſhire.	248	37	Wiltſhire,	304
11	Effex,	415	38	Worceſterſhire	152
12	Gloceſterſhire.	280	39	Workeſhire.	459
13	Hartfordſhire.	120	WALES.		
14	Herefordſhire,	176	1	Montgomery,	47
15	Huntington,	78	2	Monmouthſhi.	127
16	Kent,	398	3	Radnorſhire,	52
17	Lancashire,	36	4	Denbighſhire,	57
18	Leiceſterſhire,	200	5	Denbwoke,	145
19	Lincolnſhire,	630	6	Cardiganſhire,	64
20	Middleſex,	73	7	Flintſhire,	28
21	Norfolke,	660	8	Carmarthenſhi	87
22	Northampton,	320	9	Brecknockſhire	61
23	Northumberland	168	10	Angleſey.	74
24	Nottingham,	168	11	Merionethſhire	37
25	Richmondſhi.	104	12	Clamorگانſhi.	118
26	Rutlandſhire,	47	13	Carnaruan ſhi.	68
27	Oxfordſhire.	280			

A Computation of the seven Ages of the world
for this present yeare. 1612.

From the	Creation vnto the Flood.	1656	} First Age.
	Creation till this yeare, is	5574	
	Flood till this yeare, are,	3918	
	Flood to Abraham, is,	292	} second Age.
	Birth of Abraham till this yeare,	3626	
	Birth of Abraham till the departing of the Israelites out of Egypt.	503	} third Age.
	Departing of y Israelites till this yeare.	3121	
	Departing of y Israelites vntill the building of the Temple.	482	} fourth Age.
	Building of the Temple till this yeare.	2641	
	Building of y Temple til the Captiuitie of Babylon.	414	} fifth Age.
	Captiuitie of Babylon till this yeare.	2252	
	Captiuitie of Babylon till the Birth of Christ.	614	} sixth Age.

The seventh Age beginneth at y birth of Christ,
& hath continued 1612 yeares at the 25 of March,
and so forth to the pleasure of God.

A Geographicall Description of the waies from one notable Towne to another, ouer all England, and thereby how to trauell from any of them to the Citie of London, set forth after a new order.

Note that the figures in the colowes vnder this marke *, is the distance of that towne they stand against from London, or from the towne you are directed vnto.

From Yorke to London 150. miles.

From Yorke go first vnto Eadeaster, which is 8. miles.

Miles			Miles		
	*			*	
thence to	Wentbridge	12 130	thence to	Stilton	12 57
	Doncaster	7 123		Huntington	9 48
	Lurford	18 105		Royston	15 33
	New-market,	10 95		Ware	13 20
	Cantham,	10 85		Waltham	8 12
	Stanford	16 69		London	12

From Norwich to London, 86 miles.

From Norwich go first vnto Windingham, which is 5 miles.

Miles			Miles		
	*			*	
thence to	Acleborough,	5 76	thence to	Barkewale,	10 30
	Thetford	10 66		Buckeridge,	5 25
	Ickingham sands,	6 60		Ware,	5 20
	New-market.	10 50		Waltham	8 12
	Whitford	10 40		London.	12
	Bridge,	10 40			

O 3

From

From Yarmouth to Colchester, and so
to London, 92. miles.

From Yarmouth go first to Lestiffe, 6 miles.

	miles *		miles *
thence to		thence to	
Blidbur,	10 76	Beluedon.	8 35
Snap-bridge,	8 68	Chelmsford	10 25
Wood-bridge,	6 62	Brent-wood,	10 15
Ipswich,	7 55	London.	15
Colchester,	12 43		

From Wallingham to London 82 miles.

From Wallingham go to Pickam 12 miles.

thence to		thence to	
Brandon	10 60	Whitford	10 40
Ferry.		bridge.	
Pewmar-	10 50	to London as in	
ket,		Porwich way.	

From Cockermouth to Lancaster, and so to
London, 223 Miles.

First go from Cockermouth to Kilslike, 6 miles.

thence to		thence to	
Grocener,	8 217	Coventry,	8 82
Kendall	14 209	Deventry,	14 74
Burton,	7 195	Cocester,	10 60
Lancaster,	8 188	Stonystrat	6 50
Preston,	20 180	ford	
Wigan	14 160	Brickehill,	7 44
Marington,	12 146	Dunstable,	7 30
Newcastle,	20 134	S. Albons,	10 20
Liechfield,	20 114	Barnet	10 10
Colehill	12 94	London	10

From

From Shrewesbury to Couentry, and so to
London, 126 Miles.

From Shrewesbury go to Watlingstreet, 7 miles.

Miles			miles		
thence to	Shesnall,	5 114	thence to	Deriden,	10 86
	Bumingall,	3 111		Couentry,	4 82
	Moluer-	5 106		London, as in	-
	hampton			Lancaster way.	
	Bremichs,	10 96			

From Cambridge to London, 44 Miles.

First go to Royton, from Cambridge 10 miles.

thence to	Barke way,	4 30	thence to	Waltham	8 12
	Puckeridge,	5 25		London	12
	Ware.	5 20			

From Oxford to London 47 Miles.

First go to whatley-bridge. from Oxford 5 miles.

thence to	Tetsworth,	5 37	thence to	Beconsfield,	5 22
	Stoke-church,	5 32		Arbidge	7 15
	Mickham,	5 27		London,	15

From Ludlow to Worcester. and so to
London, 106 Miles.

From Ludlow go to Tenbury, which is 5 miles.

thence to	Worcester,	16 85	thence to	Mickham.	20 27
	Crisham,	12 73		Beconsfield,	5 22
	Chipping Norton,	14 59		Arbidge,	7 15
	Glip,	12 47		London,	15

A Concordancie

From Carmarthen to London.

Go first to Laundonery which is 20 miles.

thence to	{	Welth,	14	135	thence to	{	Worcester,	26	85
		Preston,	12	123			London, as in		
							Ludlow-way.		

From S. Davids to Hereford, and Gloucester, and so to London, 210 Miles.

From S. Davids go to Arford, 12 miles.

thence to	{	Carmarthē,	24	174	thence to	{	Farington,	10	56
		Pewton,	12	162			Abington,	10	46
		Lanbury,	10	152			Dorchester,	5	41
		Wrecknock,	16	136			Wenley,	12	29
		Hay,	10	126			Gaidenhead,	7	22
		Hereford,	14	112			Colebrooke	7	15
		Kosie,	19	93			Hounslow,	5	10
		Gloucester,	12	81			London,	10	
		Ciceter,	15	66					

From Carnaruan to Chester, and so to London, 207 Miles.

Go first unto Conalway, which is 24 miles.

thence to	{	Denbigh,	11	162	thence to	{	Licchfield,	18	102
		Flint,	12	160			Colehill	12	90
		Chester,	10	150			Conventry,	8	82
		Wich,	15	135			London, as in		
		Stone,	15	120			Cockermouth-way.		

From

From Bristow to London, 97 miles.

First go unto Warefall, which is 10 miles.

thence to	Chipnam,	10	77	thence to	Reading,	15	32
	Marlebozow,	15	62		Maidenhead,	10	22
	Hungerford,	8	54		Colebroke,	7	15
	Newbery,	7	47		London	15	

From Exceter to London, 138 miles.

Go first unto Honiton, which is 12 miles.

thence to	Chartd,	10	116	thence to	Andover,	15	55
	Crookborne,	6	110		Wasingstoke,	16	39
	Sherborne,	10	100		Wartlerow,	8	31
	Shaftsbury,	12	88		Bagshote,	8	23
	Salisbury,	18	70		Stanes,	8	15
					London	15	

From Douer to London, 55 miles.

First go unto Canterbury, which is 12 miles.

thence to	Sittingborne,	12	31	thence to	Dartford,	6	12
	Rocheſter,	8	23		London,	12	
	Grauesend,	5	18				

From Rye to London, 48 miles.

First go to Blimwell, which is 15 miles.

thence to	Lunbridge,	11	23	thence to	London,	15	
	Chepstow,	7	15				

From Southampton to London, 64 miles.

Go first unto Twisot, which is 8 miles.

thence to	Alforth,	8	48	thence to	Ripple,	5	20
	Alton,	7	41		Cobham,	5	15
	Farnam,	7	34		Kingston,	5	10
	Gilford,	9	25		London,	10	
					From		

From Couentry to Oxford, 44 miles.

First go vnto Southam, 10 miles.

the to	{	Banbury,	miles	*	}	{	Oxford,	}	12
		10	24	8					
		Woodstocke,	12	12			8		

From Couentry to Cambridge, 46 miles.

Go first to Dunchurch, which is 8 miles.

the to	{	Northampton,	10	28	}	{	S. Eedes,	}	8	10
		Higham ferries,	10	18			8			

From Bristow to Oxford, 48 miles.

Go first vnto Sodbury, 10 miles.

the to	{	Cicester,	12	26	}	{	Oxford,	}	12
		Faringdon,	14	12			8		

From Bristow to Shrewsbury, 70 miles.

First go to Awoke, which is 8 miles.

the to	{	Dunmouthe,	10	32	}	{	Ludlow,	}	8	20		
		Hereford,	12	40			8				Shrewsbury,	20
		Lempster,	12	28			8					

There is another way to goe to Shrewsbury from Bristow, as to Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Worcester, and Bridgenorth, &c, but it is 17. miles further, and then you passe no ferry.

From

From Yorke to Shrewsbury 103 miles.

Go first to **Wetherby**, which is 7. miles,

thence to	{	Oteley,	13	83	thence to	{	Porwich,	16	36
	{	Bradford,	6	77		{	Westwood,	9	26
	{	Halifax,	6	71		{	Whitchurch	10	16
	{	Blackston-edge,	6	65		{	Price,	4	12
	{	Kochdale,	6	59		{	Shrewes-	12	
	{	Manchester,	8	51		{	bury		

From Barwicketo Yorke 108 miles.

Go first to **Belford**, which is 12 miles.

thence to	{	Anwicke,	12	84	thence to	{	Darlington,	14	34
	{	Morpit,	12	72		{	Northalerton,	10	24
	{	Newcastle,	12	60		{	Topcliffe,	7	17
	{	Durham,	12	48		{	Porke,	17	

Of the distance of diuers other Citties out of
England from the City of
London, &c.

Virginia lyeth West South-west, 3650
miles from London, and their longest day is
14. houres, min. 28. Sunne riseth at 8 a clocke, &
17. minutes.

Babylon lyeth East South-east, 2710 miles
their longest day being 14. minutes shorter then
at Virginia, Sun rising 4 houres 59 minutes.

Ierusalem lyeth South-east by East, 2320
miles, lying vnder the parallell with Babylon,
Sunne riseth 3. houres 6. minutes before vs,

Constantinople

Constantinople lyeth East South-east 1480 miles, whose longest day is 15. houres, 24 min; Sunne riseth at 5 and 24 minutes.

Rome lyeth South-east, 896 miles; their longest day being 15 houres 4 minutes, at 5 and 28 minutes, the Sun riseth,

Lisbone lyeth South South-west, 776 miles, the longest day being 14 houres, 44 min. at 5 and 26 min. the Sunne riseth.

Geneua lyeth South-east 440 miles, the longest day being 15 houres 34 min. Sunne riseth at 5. hou. 8 minutes,

Dublin lyeth North-west and by North, 290 miles, the longest day being 16 houres, 44 min. Sunne riseth at 2 houres and 48 minutes in the morning.

Edenborough lyeth North North-west 286 miles, the longest day being 17 houres, 22 min. Sunne riseth 3 hou. 9. minutes.

Paris lyeth Southeast & by South, 240 miles, the longest day being 16 houres, Sun riseth at 4. of the clocke, and 3. minutes.



A Concordancy of Yeares, containing a
most exact Computation of time, with
briefe Notes of the best Chronicles
against every yeare.

Years of our Lord.	post- eobg.	Reign- beg.	time expi- red.	Easter day.	
Wil. Conque began. O ^r . 14					William, Duke of Normandy, base sonne of Robert the 5 Duke of that Dutchy, and cousin germane to King Edward, after the battell at Hastings came to London, & was crown'd on Christmas day, 1067, but according to the Church now, 1066.
1066	1	1	546	April 16	
1067	1	1	545	8	The King besieged Exeter.
1068	2	2	544	ma. 23. F	Ro. Cum. Ear. of Northū slain by the Cōmons,
1069	3	3	543	April, 2	The English came out of Scotl. against the K.
1070	4	4	542	A	The K. bereaved all abbies of their treasures.
1071	5	5	541	24.	The castle of Leds and Oxford built.
1072	6	6	540	8	A The King invaded Scotland, forced the King to homage.
1073	7	7	539	Mar. 31	Marr'd priests removed by the Pope.
1074	8	8	538	April 20	Bishop of Durham slaine for his cruelty.
1075	9	9	537	5	A great Frost from October till April.
1076	10	10	536	ma. 27. C	A blazing star on palm-sunday nere the sun.
1077	11	11	535	April 16	The Towre of London built by the King.
1078	12	12	534	8	A great murder by an Abbot in his Church,
1079	13	13	533	ma. 24.	who killed 3 Monkes, wounded 18 men, that
1080	14	14	532	apr. 12. E	their blood ranne from the altar downe the
1081	15	15	531	april 14	steps, at Glasenbury: and this yeare was an
1082	16	16	530	april 24	earth-quake on Christmas day.
1083	17	17	529	april 9	Engl and surueied, rated, & the men nūbred.
1084	18	18	528	ma. 3. G	The King had homage generally, and 6 shil-
1085	19	19	527	april 25	lings for every hide land.
1086	20	20	526	april 5	Battle Abby, Stelby Abby built by the King.
1087	21	21	525	mar. 28	Gavens sepulchre found in Wales.
Wil } Cong. died } Sept. 9. Ruf. began } Defect.					He died, having reigned 20 yea, 11 mo, & 14 days in anno 1087, buried in Normandy,

Anno Do- mini.	poſt Cōq	K. Reigne	time expi- red	Easter day.		
					<i>Rufus</i> was a variable man, covetous, & an oppressor of the Commons, & very prodigal. <i>Henry</i> brother to <i>Rufus</i> , borne at Salby, cal- led <i>Beauclerke</i> for his learning.	
1087	31	1	525	mar. 28	The Nobles rebell, and are vanquished at the Castle of Rochester.	
1088	22	1	524	april. 16	B	
1089	33	2	523	april. 1		
1090	24	3	522	april. 21	The King of Scots did homage,	
1091	25	4	521	april. 13	The King built the Castle of Tine.	
1092	26	5	520	mar. 28	D	
1093	27	6	519	april. 17	The Earle of Northumberland slew the King of Scots, and his Sonne.	
1094	28	7	518	april. 9	The King assaulted Wales, but did no good.	
1095	29	8	517	mar. 25	Warres against the Infidels.	
1096	30	9	516	april. 13	F	
1097	31	10	515	april. 5	R. Duke of Norm. went towards Ierusalem.	
1098	32	11	514	mar. 28	The Earldō of Goodwin drowned by the sea,	
1099	33	12	513	april. 20	Ierusalem yeilded to <i>Godfrey</i> of Bullen: also	
1100	34	13	512	april. 1	in this sommer bloud sprang out of the earth in Barkeſhire, at Finchamſteed.	
Wil. Rufus ſlaine, 5 Aug. 1					K. <i>Rufus</i> reigned 12 yeares, 11 monethes, 1 weeks, 3 dayes, being ſlaine with an arrow.	
Henry the 1 begā. Defect						
1100	34	1	512	Apr. 1	A	S. Edw. lawes restored: the yard made,
1101	35	1	511	april. 2		Wincheſter and Gloceſter burnt.
1102	36	2	510	april. 6		Norwich Church, & S. Bartholmews hospital
1103	37	3	509	mar. 29		built, the one by that Biſhop, the other by a minſtrell:
1104	38	4	508	april. 17	C	4 circles & a blazing ſtar appeare about the ſunne.
1105	39	5	507	april. 9		
1106	40	6	506	april. 25		
1107	41	7	505	april. 14		The K. perpetually imprifons his brothers, 8
1108	42	8	504	april. 5	E	and Trinity within Algate is founded.
1109	43	9	503	april. 25		The Emperor <i>Henry</i> married the K daughter.
1110	44	10	502	april. 20		<i>Robert</i> the Kings baſe ſonne made firſt Earle of Gloceſter.
1111	45	11	501	april. 2		
1112	46	12	500	april. 25	G	The King invaded Normandy, 12
1113	47	13	499	april. 6		Great mortality, 13 Worcester burnt, 14
1114	48	14	498	mar. 27		O&O. 10. Thames and Medway dry, 15.
1115	49	15	497	april. 18		Cheſter burnt: a blazing ſtarre.
1116	50	16	496	april. 2	B	The moone ſeemed turned into bloud.
1117	51	17	495	mar. 25		S. Giles without Oldburn built by <i>Q. Maude</i> , 18
1118	52	18	494	april. 14		The order of Templars began, 19
1119	53	19	493	april. 6		Many battles betwixt the Engliſh & French
1120	54	20	492	april. 18	D	King, 20 The King returning to England,
1121	55	21	491	april. 10		his children, & the Duke of Normandy, with
1122	56	22	490	mar. 26		160 perſons were drowned, Anno Reg 22
1123	57	23	489	april. 15		

Anno Do- mini.	post Cōg.	K Reig- nac	time expi- red	Easter day.	
1124	58	24	488	april. 5. F	Stephen, Earle of Boloin, son of the Earle of Blon and Adela the Conquerours daughters, being wel personaged & fauoured, gentle, politique and martiall, free from exactions,
1125	59	25	487	mar. 29	Coyners had their priuy members cut off, and their right hands for false coynng, 25.
1126	60	26	486	april. 11	The monastery of S. Oseth in Essex founded, 26
1127	61	27	485	april. 10	
1128	62	28	484	april. 22. A	Men ware haire like women.
1129	63	29	483	april. 14	The King gaue his daughter the Empresse to the Earle of Angiers, 31.
1130	64	30	482	mar. 30.	
1131	65	31	481	april. 11	Carlile made a Bishoprike, 32.
1132	66	32	480	april. 12. C	From west Cheape to Algate burnt, 33.
1133	67	33	479	May. 25	Worcester defaced with fire, 34. and the Hospitall of S. Crose by Winchester founded by Henry Blais Bishop of Winchester.
1134	68	34	478	april. 15	
1135	69	35	477	april. 6	
Henry 1 dyed 2 Decem. 2					Henry 1 reigned 35 yeares, 4 moneths and 11 Stephens began 3 period, dayes, boweld at Roan, buried at Reading
1135	69	1	477	april. 6.	Great fire about London-stone.
1136	70	1	476	mar. 22. F	Exceter besieged by the King, 2.
1137	71	2	475	april. 17	All Rochester burnt with 32 Churches.
1138	72	3	474	april. 3	10000 Scots slaine by the Bishop of Yorke, for aiding Maud Empresse, 4.
1139	73	4	473	april. 23	The Earle of Gloucester inuaded Notingham, 6
1140	74	5	472	april. 7. F	Lincoln besieged, the K. prisoner & restored, 7
1141	75	6	471	mar. 30	The King besieged Waltham Castle.
1142	76	7	470	april. 19	Boxley Abbey founded, Anno Reg. 9.
1143	77	8	469	april. 4	
1144	78	9	468	mar. 26. B	The King forceth the Towre of London fro the Earle of Essex, at S. Albons, 10.
1145	79	10	467	april. 15	
1146	80	11	466	april. 14	
1147	81	12	465	april. 20	The Empresse goes into Norway.
1148	82	13	464	april. 11 D	S. Katharines by the Towre built for poore, by Queene Matild, Anno Reg. 14.
1149	83	14	463	april. 13	England was full of trouble and warres, 16.
1150	84	15	462	april. 16	
1151	85	16	461	april. 18	Gratianus dyed.
1152	86	17	460	mar. 30. F	Queene Maud deceased.
1153	87	18	459	april. 19	
1154	88	19	458	april. 4	
Stephen dyed, 5 Octo. 25					He reigned 18 yeares, 11 moneths, 18 dayes, Henry 2 began 2 Defect, and buried at Feuertham in Kent,
1154	88	1	458	april. 4	Flemings departed Englad, their castle spoi- led, being built to pill the rich, and spoyle the poore.
1155	89	1	457	mar. 27	
1156	90	2	456	april. 5. A	The K. goes against Wales, fels their woods.
1157	91	3	455	May. 31	

Anno Do- mini.	post Cōg- reine	time expi- red.	Easter day.	
1158	92	4	454	april. 20
1159	93	5	453	april. 12
1160	94	6	452	ma. 27. C
1161	95	7	451	april. 16
1162	96	8	450	april. 8.
1163	97	9	449	mar. 25.
1164	98	10	448	april. 12. E
1165	99	11	447	april. 4
1166	100	12	446	april. 24
1167	101	13	445	april. 9
1168	102	14	444	ma. 31. G
1169	103	15	443	april. 29
1170	104	16	442	april. 5
1171	105	17	441	mar. 28
1172	106	18	440	april. 16. B
1173	107	19	439	april. 8
1174	108	20	438	mar. 24.
1175	109	21	437	april. 12
1176	110	22	436	april. 4. D
1177	111	23	435	april. 24
1178	112	24	434	april. 9.
1179	113	25	433	april. 1
1180	114	26	432	april. 20. F
1181	115	27	431	april. 5
1182	116	28	430	mar. 28
1183	117	29	429	april. 17
1184	118	30	428	april. 1. A
1185	119	31	427	april. 21
1186	120	32	426	april. 13
1187	121	33	425	mar. 29
1188	122	34	424	april. 17. C
1189	123	35	423	april. 9.
Henry the 2. dieth July, 6				He reigned 34 ye. 9 mo. 1. day, & is buried at
Rich. the 1. began Defecti.				Fonterland in a monastery by him founded.
1189	123	1	423	april. 9 Robert Hood, and little John, and this yeare
1190	124	1	422	mar. 25 London obtained to bee governed by She-
1191	125	2	421	april. 14 riffs and Maiors.
1192	126	3	420	april. 5. E King Richard taken prisoner by Leopold,

Anno Do- mini.	post con- one- stum	time expi red. 612	Easter day.	
1193	127	4	419 mar. 28	K. Iohs, brother to K. Richard the 1. was of completion melancholy: Hee granted the Shrief wicke of London & Middlesex to the Citizens for 300. pound <i>per annum</i> , as of old.
1194	128	5	418 april. 10	His ranfeme was 100000. pound.
1195	129	6	417 april. 2	The King Crowned againe, <i>Anno Reg. 6.</i>
1196	130	7	416 apr. 21. C	The King complains of Leopold to the Pope.
1197	131	8	415 april. 6	He excommunicates Leop. Duke of Austria.
1198	132	9	414 mar. 29	The King, & the Earle of Flanders conspire.
1199	133	10	413 april. 18	The King tooke 5 shillings of euery Hyde-land through England.
Rich the 1. slaine 2 April. 6. K. Iohn began. 5 period.				Richard the 1 reigned 9 years, & 9 moneths, buried at Founteuerard, his heart at Roan, his bowels at Chalne.
1199	133	1	413 april. 18	The King had 3 shillin. for euery plow-land.
1200	134	1	412 april. 9. B	
1201	135	2	411 mar. 25	The King of Scots, with many of his Nobility, did homage to the King at Lincolne.
1202	136	3	410 april. 14	Arthur Earle of Brittain murdered.
1203	137	4	409 april. 6	By reason of a frost from January to March, wheat was sold for a marke the Quarter, which before was at 12 pence, <i>Anno Reg 6.</i>
1204	138	5	408 ap. 28. D	The King took the 13 part of all moueable, goods, both of the Lay and Religious.
1205	139	6	407 april. 12	London-bridge builded with stone, and this
1206	140	7	406 april. 2	yeare the Citizens of London had a grant to choose them a Mayor: and the king of Scots gaue 11000 markes, and his two daughters for a pledge for a treaty of peace.
1207	141	8	405 april. 22	By meanes of Pandulph the Barons excom-unicated, their Charter and Liberties before granted, disanulled.
1208	142	9	404 apr. 6 F	He reigned 17 years, & 17 weekes, buried at Worcester, dying at Newarke Castle, with much griefe for the losse of diuers things.
1209	143	10	403 mar. 29	
1210	144	11	402 april. 10	The new worke of our Lady Chappell at Westminster begun by the King,
1211	145	12	401 april. 3	
1212	146	13	400 mar. 25. A	The King of Ierusalem seeketh aid of the King to win Ierusalem.
1213	147	14	399 april. 13	
1214	148	15	398 april. 6	
1215	149	16	397 april. 9	
1216	150	17	396 apr. 10 C	
1216	150	1	396 apr. 10. C	
1217	151	1	395 mar. 26	
1218	152	2	394 mar. 25	
1219	153	3	393 april. 7	
1220	154	4	392 ma. 29 E	
1221	155	5	391 april. 11	
1222	156	6	390 april. 3	
1223	157	7	389 april. 23	
1224	158	8	388 april. 14	
1225	159	9	387 mar. 30	

Anno Domini.	Post-que- sum	Reigne	time expi- red.	Easter day.	
1226	60	10	386	april, 19	Henry the 3 eldest son of <i>John</i> , aged 9 yeares, was crowned at Glocester, remaining in custody of <i>Wil Marshall</i> Earle of Penbrooke, in his life hee tooke the 15 part of all mens goods moueable.
1227	61	11	385	april, 11	The Citizens of London had liberty to hunt a certaine distance about the City, and to passe toll-free through England, <i>anno reg. 10.</i>
1228	62	12	384	ma. 26 B	
1229	63	13	383	april, 15	
1230	64	14	382	april, 7	
1231	65	15	381	mar. 23	Thunder lasted 15 daies, beginning the morrow after S. Martins day.
1232	66	16	380	april, 12	
1233	67	17	379	april, 3 D	Four Sunnes appeared beside the true Sun, of a red colour.
1234	68	18	378	april, 23	
1235	69	19	377	april, 8	The Iewes of Norwich stole a Boy and circumcised him, minding to haue crucified him at Easter.
1236	70	20	376	ma. 30. F	
1237	71	21	375	april, 19	
1238	72	22	374	april, 4	
1239	73	23	373	mar. 27	
1240	74	24	372	ap. 15 A	
1241	75	25	371	april, 14	The Iews were forced to giue 20000 marks at two termes in the yeare, or suffer perpetuall prison, <i>Anno Reg. 25.</i>
1242	76	26	370	april, 20	
1243	77	27	369	april, 12	
1244	78	28	368	april, 3 C	
1245	79	29	367	april, 16	
1246	80	30	366	april, 8	The King enlarged the Church of S. Peters in Westminster.
1247	81	31	365	mar. 31	
1248	82	32	364	april, 19 E	The King farmed Queene-hiue for 50 pound per annum, to the Citizens.
1249	83	33	363	april, 4	
1250	84	34	362	ma. 27	
1251	85	35	361	april, 10	Great tempests vpon the sea and fearefull: and this yeare the King granted, that where- tofore the Citizens of London were to present the Mayor before the King whersoeuer he were, that now Barons of the Exchequer should serue.
1252	86	36	360	mar. 31	
1253	87	37	359	april, 20	
1254	88	38	358	mar. 28	
1255	89	39	357	april, 10	
1256	90	40	356	april, 16	Peter Colledge in Cambridge founded by <i>Hugh Balsarna</i> , being after Bishop of Ely.
1257	91	41	355	april, 8	
1258	92	42	354	mar. 24	
1259	93	43	353	april, 3	
1260	94	44	352	april, 4 D	
1261	95	45	351	april, 24	
1262	96	46	350	april, 9	
1263	97	47	349	april, 1	Baliol Colledge in Oxford founded by <i>John Baliol</i> , father to <i>John Baliol</i> , King of Scots.
1264	98	48	348	april, 26	
1265	99	49	347	april, 5	

Anno Do- mini.	post con- que- stum	K. Reigne	time expi red.	Easter day.	
1166	200	50	346	mar. 28	Edward the 1 after the Conquest son to Hen- ry the 3 surnamed <i>Longshankes</i> , who destroyed the Iews Synagogue, and after banished them all out of England, bearing their charges till they were out of his Rea lme.
1167	201	51	345	april, 17	
1168	202	52	344	april, 6. A	
1169	203	53	343	mar. 24	The Thames hard frozen from S. Andrew to Candlemas.
1170	204	54	342	april, 1	
1171	205	55	341	april, 5	Bow-steeple fell downe, and did much hurt,
1172	206	56	340	april, 24. C	Anno Reg. 56. Anno Dun. 1271.
Henry 3 dyed, 2 Nouemb. 1170 Edw. 1 began 5 period.					He dyed hauing reigned 56 yeares, and 4 weekes, buried at Westminster.
1172	206	1	340	april, 24. C	
1173	207	1	339	april, 9	
1174	208	2	338	april, 1	Great Earth-quakes, Anno Reg. 3. and vsury forbidden to the Iewes.
1175	209	3	337	april, 14	
1176	210	4	336	april, 3 E	
1177	211	5	335	mar. 28	Merton Colledge in Oxford founded by Walter Merton, 126. and this yeare transla- ted by the King to Oxford: and this yeare also was the statute of Mortmaine enacted,
1178	212	6	334	april, 17	
1179	213	7	333	april, 2	
1180	214	8	332	april, 21. G	
1181	215	9	331	april, 13	
1182	216	10	330	mar. 19	
1183	217	11	329	april, 18	The Iewes Synagogue destroyed.
1184	218	12	328	april, 9. B	
1185	219	13	327	april, 25	
1186	220	14	326	april, 14	Knights Templars suppressed, and Knights of the Rhodes ordained.
1187	221	15	325	april, 6	
1188	222	16	324	mar. 28 D	The extremity of the Sunnes heate killed many.
1189	223	17	323	april, 10	
1190	224	18	322	april, 2	
1191	225	19	321	april, 22	The Iewes corrupting England with vsury, had first a badge giuen them to weare, that they might be knowne, and after were bani- shed to the number of 1500000 persons.
1192	226	20	320	april, 6. F	
1193	227	21	319	mar. 29	
1194	228	22	318	april, 18	
1195	229	23	317	april, 3.	
1196	230	24	316	mar. 25. A	
1197	231	25	315	april, 4	John Baliol King of Scots contrary to his ale- geance rebelled: The King won the Castle of Barwicke and Dunbar, slew 25000 Scots, and conquered Edenborough.
1198	232	26	314	april, 6	
1199	233	27	313	april, 19	
1300	234	28	312	april, 16 C	
1301	235	29	311	april, 2	The King againe subdued most part of

Anno Domini	Post con- minique- sum	Re- gine	time expi- red.	Easter day.	
1302	230	30	310	april. 22	Edw. the 2. son to Edw. 1. born at Carnar- uan, he was comly of body, but vnstedfast of maners, not regarding to gouerne his realme by discretion, which caused much trouble.
1303	237	31	309	april. 7	Scotland, tooke the Caille of Estreueline, with other, and made the Lords sweare him fealty. And 1302. the King gaue his sonne the principdome of Wales, the Dukedome of Cornwal, and Earledome of Chester.
1304	238	32	308	april. 29. E	
1305	239	33	307	april. 18	
1306	240	34	306	april. 3	
1307	241	35	305	mar. 26	
Edward the			1. dyed, 2. began.	2 July. Defect	He died of a bloody-flux, hauing reigned 34 yea. 8. mo. & 6. dai. buried at Westminster.
1307	241	1	305	mar. 26	
1308	242	1	304	ap. 14. G	Purce of Gaueston exiled.
1309	243	2	303	april. 6	
1310	244	3	302	april. 15	Gaueston returned out of Ireland.
1311	245	4	301	april. 21	Gaueston beheaded.
1312	246	5	300	ma. 26. B	
1313	247	6	299	april. 15	The battell at Streueling, where the Scots had the better. And this yeare the King of Fraunce burned all his leporous and pocky people, as well men as women: for that he supposed they had poysoned the waters, which caused his leprosie. And about this time, the Iewes had a purpose to poyson all the Christians by poysoning their springs.
1314	248	7	298	april. 7	
1315	249	8	297	april. 13	
1316	250	9	296	ap. 11. D	
1317	251	10	295	april. 3	
1318	252	11	294	april. 23	
1319	253	12	293	april. 8	
1320	254	13	292	ma. 30. E	
1321	255	14	291	april. 19	
1322	256	15	290	april. 11	
1323	257	16	289	mar. 27	Michaell house in Cambridge founded, by Harnid de Stanton priest.
1324	258	17	288	ap. 15. A	
1325	259	18	287	april. 7	
1326	260	19	286	mar. 23	Clare-hall builded in Cambridge, first foun- ded by Ri. Badouu, enlarged by Gualther Thes- sard, the foundation whereof at last by both them, was resigned to the Lady Elizabeth Clare.
Edw. the			1. depos. 2. began	1 Ianua. 25 period.	He was deposed by his Queene when he had reigned 19 years, 7 moneths, and 5 daies.
1326	260	1	286	mar. 23	
1327	261	1	285	april. 1	
1328	262	2	284	ap. 3. C	
1329	263	3	283	april. 28	
1330	264	4	282	april. 8	
1331	265	5	281	mar. 31	The Scots seeking to dissolue the siege at Barwicke, were slaine to the number of 8 Earles, 1300 Hors-men, & of common Soul- diers 25000. nere to Halidon: he won Barwick & sent Baliol to keep the realme of Scotland.
1332	266	6	280	ap. 19. E	
1333	267	7	279	april. 5	
1334	268	8	278	mar. 27	
1335	269	9	277	april. 16	

Anno Do- mini.	post con- que- stum	R. Reigne	time expi- red. 1613	Easter day.	
1336	270	10	276	april. 4. G	Edward the 3 began his reigne at 14 years, ordered then moit by <i>Isabell</i> his mother.
1337	271	11	275	april. 20	Richard the 2 began his reigne at 11 yeares old, he was more bountifull then his progenitors, but ruled by yong & idle Councillors, which brought him to misery.
1338	272	12	274	april. 12	Queenes Colledge in Oxford founded by the Queenes Chaplaine, <i>R. Englishfield</i> .
1339	273	13	273	april. 28	
1340	274	14	272	april. 16. B	
1341	275	15	271	april. 8	
1342	276	16	270	mar. 31	
1343	277	17	269	april. 13	Penbrooke Hall founded in Cambridge, by <i>Mary Valensia</i> .
1344	278	18	268	april. 4. D	
1345	279	19	267	mar. 27	
1346	280	20	266	april. 26	The King sailleth into France, & maketh war.
1347	281	21	265	april. 1	The Scots invade Northumberland, are put to flight, and their King taken prisoner by the Bishop of Yorke, <i>Moubray</i> , and others.
1348	282	22	264	april. 20. F	
1349	283	23	263	april. 12	
1350	284	24	262	mar. 28	
1351	285	25	261	april. 17	
1352	286	26	260	april. 8. A	
1353	287	27	259	mar. 24	
1354	288	28	258	april. 13	Guntile & Caius Colledge in Cambridge founded by <i>Edmund Guntile</i> Pa:son: and this yeare was Trinity Colledge founded by <i>Will: Bateman</i> , Bishop of Norwich This yeare also was Canterbury Colledge in Oxford founded by <i>Simon Islip</i> Archbishop of Canterbury, and suppressed by <i>Henry the 8.</i> and put to Christ-church.
1355	289	29	257	april. 5	
1356	290	30	256	april. 24. C	
1357	291	31	255	april. 9	
1358	292	32	254	april. 1	
1359	293	33	253	april. 21	
1360	294	34	252	april. 5. E	
1361	295	35	251	mar. 28	
1362	296	36	250	april. 17	Men and beasts perished in diuers places with Thunder and Lightning; and Fiends were seene speake vnto men as they trauelled.
1363	297	37	249	april. 2	
1364	298	38	248	mar. 24. G	
1365	299	39	247	april. 13	
1366	300	40	246	april. 5	
1367	301	41	245	april. 18	The Prince of Wales taking compassion of <i>Peter</i> King of Spaine, driven out of his kingdome by his Bastard brother, restored him againe.
1368	302	42	244	april. 9. B	
1369	303	43	243	april. 1	
1370	304	44	242	april. 14	
1371	305	45	241	april. 6	
1372	306	46	240	mar. 28. D	The first Bailiffes in Shrewsbury.
1373	307	47	239	april. 17	The Duke of Lancaster passed through France without battell: and about this time <i>Boccace</i> the poet dyed.
1374	308	48	238	april. 2	
1375	309	49	237	april. 22	

Anno Do- mini.	possi- con- que- stum	K. Reine expi- red. 1612	time Baster day.
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1376	310	50	236	ap. 13 F
1377	311	51	235	april 29

K. Edw. 3.	died.	June, 21.
Rich. 2.	began.	Defective

1377	311	1	235	april 29
1378	312	1	234	april 18
1379	313	2	233	april 10
1380	314	3	232	ma 25 A
1381	315	4	231	april 14

1382	316	5	230	april 8
1383	317	6	229	mar 22
1384	318	7	228	ap. 10 C
1385	319	8	227	april 2
1386	320	9	226	april 22

1387	321	10	225	april 7
1388	322	11	224	ma 29 E
1389	323	12	223	april 18
1390	324	13	222	april 3
1391	325	14	221	mar 26

1392	326	15	220	ap. 14 G
1393	327	16	219	april 6
1394	328	17	218	april 19
1395	329	18	217	april 11
1396	330	19	216	ap. 2 B

1397	331	20	215	april 22
1398	332	21	214	april 7
1399	333	22	213	mar 30

Rich. 2.	deposed	2 Septe 29
Henr 4.	began.	5 periodic.

1399	333	1	213	mar 30
1400	334	2	212	ap. 18 D
1401	335	3	211	april 3
1402	336	4	210	mar 26
1403	337	5	209	april 15
1404	338	6	208	ap. 6 F
1405	339	7	207	april 19
1406	340	8	206	april 11
1407	341	9	205	mar 27 A
1408	342	10	204	mar 15 A

Henry the 4. sonne of John of Gaunt was made King more by force then lawfull succession.

Henry the 5 exceeded the meane stature of men, hee was beauteous, long-necked, body slender, leane and small bones, and could run well, and was strong.

He dyed at his Manor of Shene, when he had reigned 50 ye. 5 mo. 7 da. buried at Westmin.

New Colledge in Oxford founded by Willelm Wickham, Bishop of Winchester.

The making of Gunnes found. and Rebels in Kent and Essex, who entred London, beheaded all Lawvers, and burnt all bookes of law, burnt houses: But the Essex men vpon the Kings intreature and pardon, did returne home. The men of Kent persuing, the king commanded the Lord Mavor to arrest Willelm their Captaine, which hee did, striking him vpon the head, and after the kings attendance dispatched him; at which the traitors murmured so, that the Mavor for armed me to relieve the King: for which the Mayor and five Aldermen were knighted, & Jack Straw being taken, confessed all.

And 1388. picked shoes, tyed to their knees with siluer chaines were vsed. And men with long gowns rode on side saddles like the Queene that brought side-saddles first to England: for before they rode a strid.

The King made blancke Charters, 1399.

He was deposed when he had reigned 22 yeares, 3 moneths, and 14 dayes.

The King burnt all the blancke Charters made to K. Richard.

Pride exceeding in monstrous apparrell.

The first Duke of Millaine.

The battell of Shrewsbury.

The French beaten from the Isle of Wight.

Scroope, Archbishop of Yorke conspired a

gainst the King.

A Frost for 15 weekes.

Years of our Lord.	post con- que- stum	K. reigne expi red.	time Easter day.	
1409	343	10	20	april, 7.
1410	344	11	20	mar. 20
1411	345	12	21	april, 12
1412	346	13	20	april, 3.
Henry, the 4. dyed } 5. began }				Mar. 20
				periodi.
1412	346	1	20	april, 3
1413	347	1	19	april, 23
1414	348	2	19	april, 8
1415	349	3	19	april, 31
1416	350	4	19	april, 20. E
1417	351	5	19	april, 11
1418	352	6	19	mar. 27
1419	353	7	19	april, 16
1420	354	8	19	april, 7. G
1421	355	9	19	mar. 2
1422	356	10	19	april, 11
Henry the 5. dyed } 6. began }				Aug. 1
				Defect.
1422	356	1	19	april, 11
1423	357	1	18	april, 3
1424	358	2	18	april, 23. B
1425	359	3	18	april, 8
1426	360	4	18	mar. 31
1427	361	5	18	april, 20
1428	362	6	18	april, 4. D
1429	363	7	18	mar. 27
1430	364	8	18	april, 16
1431	365	9	18	april, 1
1432	366	10	18	april, 20. F
1433	367	11	17	april, 12
1434	368	12	17	mar. 28
1435	369	13	17	april, 17
1436	370	14	17	april, 8. A
1437	371	15	17	mar. 31
1438	372	16	17	april, 13
1439	373	17	17	april, 5
1440	374	18	17	mar. 27. C
1441	375	19	17	april, 16
1442	376	20	17	april, 1
1443	377	21	16	april, 21

Henry the 6 began his reigne at 8 moneths old, the gouernance of the Realme was committed to the Duke of Glocester, the guard of his person to the Duke of Excester, and the Duke of Bedford was Regent of France.

Guild-hall in London began.

New Nobles made 4 pence lesse the before.

Hee dyed hauing reigned 13 yeares, 6. moneths, & 3 daies, and buryed at Canterbury.

Sir Iohn Old Castle committed.

Moore gate first builded.

The King sailed into Normandy with 1000 faile. The battell at Agincourt.

A decree for Lantherne and Candle-light in London.

Sir Iohn Old Castle changed and burned.

The King made Regent of France.

The Bishop of Winchester lent the King 20000 pound to stay a subsidy.

Hee died when he had reigned 9 yeares, 5 moneths, 24 daies, & is buried at Westminster.

The young King of Scotland taken by the English in the 3 yeare of Henry the 4. remained prisoner till 1424. and being deliuered, was married to the Lady Iane, daughter to the Earle of Somerset, Anno R^e. 2.

Raine from the first of Aprill to Hollontide

The King being 12 yeares old, was triumphantly crowned King of France in our Ladies Church in Paris, with the consent of both kingdomes, and the French called him Little Harry.

All-soules Colledge in Oxford founded by Henry Bishop of Canterbury, the king greatly augmenting the reuenues.

Lincoln Col. in Oxf. founded by R. Fleming.

Kings Colledge in Cambridge founded by Henry the sixth.

Anno Domini.	post. con- que- tun.	time re- ce- 1612	Expi- red.	Easter day.	
1444	378	22	168	apr. 12	E Edward Earle of March, hauing deposed Hen- ry 6 was crowned by the name of Ed. the 4 and after was deposed, and driuen out of his Kingdome; but at last, by helpe of his brother, regained the Crowne.
1445	379	23	167	mar. 28	A marriage concluded betwixt the King son, and the King of Cicils daughter.
1446	380	24	166	april. 17	
1447	381	25	165	april. 9	Queenes Colledge in Cambridge begun by Lady Margaret, wife to Henry the 6. Ann. 1447
1448	382	26	164	mar. 24	G Diuinity Schoole was founded by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester.
1449	383	27	163	april. 13	
1550	384	28	162	april. 5	
1451	385	29	161	april. 25	
1452	386	30	160	apr. 9	E Prince Henry borne, October 12 and before this time the Mayor of London euer rode to Westminster.
1453	387	31	159	april. 1	The Duke of Yorke was discharged of the protectorship.
1454	388	32	158	april. 21	
1455	389	33	157	april. 6	
1456	390	34	156	mar. 28	D
1457	391	35	155	april. 17	
1458	392	36	154	april. 7	
1459	393	37	153	mar. 25	
1460	394	38	152	april. 13	Katherine-Hall in Cambridge founded by Ro Woodlark, Doctor of Diuinity: and this Being deposed, he reigned, 8 yeares, 6 moneths, and 8 daues.
Henry 6 deposed 2 March. 4 Edward 4 began 5 peri di					
1460	394	1	152	april. 13	yeare was Ma. dalen Colledge in Oxford founded by William Wulfest, Bishop of Winchester.
1461	395	2	151	april. 5	
1462	396	3	150	april. 18	
1463	397	4	149	april. 30	
1464	398	5	148	apr. 11	A The battell at Hexham.
1465	399	6	147	april. 14	The King taken neere the Abby of Selby in Yorkshire, and sent to the Towre.
1466	400	7	146	april. 6	
1467	401	8	145	mar. 29	
1468	402	9	144	apr. 17	C
1469	403	10	143	april. 1	
1470	404	11	142	april. 22	King Edward proclaimed vsurper, hauing fled to Flaunders, and King Henry restored
1471	405	12	141	april. 14	
1472	406	13	140	mar. 19	E The K. Edward landed at Ravensport, regained the Crowne, by helpe of his brother.
1473	407	14	139	april. 18	
1474	408	15	138	april. 10	Duke of Clarence, tooke Q. Margaret with prince Edward prisoners.
1475	409	16	137	mar. 26	
1476	410	17	136	apr. 14	G The King sailed into France to aide the Duke of Burgondy; but by fute of the French King, peace was concluded.
1477	411	18	135	april. 6	
1478	412	19	134	mar. 22	
1479	413	20	133	april. 11	A great Dearth,
1480	414	21	132	apr. 28	

Anno post Do- con- mini. que fit	Kings Reign	time expi- red. 1612	Easter day.	
				<i>Edward the 5</i> about 13 yeares old, was de- prived of his life and Crowne by his Vncle the Duke of Glocester.
				<i>Richard the 3.</i> brother to <i>Edward the 4</i> was made King. June, 21. and was crowned at Westminster, but was shortly after slaine.
1481	415	21	131 april, 22	The Citizens of London lent the King 5000 marke.
1482	416	22	130 april, 7	
1483	417	23	129 mar. 30	
Edward 4. dyed, } April, 9				He died, hauing reigned 12 years, 5 weekes, and one day, buried at Windsor.
Edward 5. bega. } Defect.				
1483	417	1	1129 mar. 30	
Edwa. 5 murdered } Jan. 21				He was murdered hauing reigned two mo- neths and 18 dayes.
Ri. 3. vsurp. began. } Defect				
1483	417	1	129 mar. 30	
1484	418	1	128 ap. 18, D	The king began the high tower at Westmin. The battell at Bosworth.
1485	419	2	127 april. 3	
Richard 3 slaine } August, 22				He was slaine when he had reigned 2 years, 8 weekes, and 5 dayes, buried at Leicester.
Henry 7 began } periodi.				
1485	419	1	127 april, 3	Sweating sicknesse. The King ordeined a number of good Archers to attend him, cal- led Yeomen of the Guard.
1486	420	1	126 mar. 20	Prince <i>Arthur</i> borne, 1487.
1487	421	1	125 april, 1	The Earle of Northumberland slaine.
1488	422	3	124 apr. 6 F	
1489	423	4	123 april, 19	
1490	424	5	122 april, 11	
1491	425	6	121 april, 3	Henry the Kings sonne borne.
1492	426	7	120 apr. 21, A	
1493	427	8	119 april, 7	
1494	428	9	118 mar. 30	
1495	429	10	117 april 10	
1496	430	11	116 apr. 3, C	Iesus Colledge in Cambridge founded by <i>John Alcocke</i> , the 29 Bishop of Ely.
1497	431	12	115 mar. 26	
1498	432	13	114 april, 15	
1499	433	14	113 mar. 31	Gascoine wine at forty shillings the Tun.
1500	434	15	112 apr. 19, E	
1501	435	16	111 april, 11	
1502	436	17	110 mar. 27	Prince <i>Arthur</i> married to <i>Katherine</i> , daugh- ter to <i>Ferdinand</i> , King of Spaine
1503	437	18	109 april, 16	
1504	438	19	108 apr 7, G	Christ Colledge in Cambr. first founded by <i>Henry 6.</i> who named it Gods house: but this yeare <i>Henry the 7.</i> granted a Charter to his mother that it might bee translated at her pleasure, for the benefite of Students, pro- viding it were euer called Christs Colledge.
1505	439	20	107 mar. 23	
1506	440	21	106 april, 12	
1507	441	22	105 april 4	
1508	442	23	104 april, 30	
1509	443	24	103 april, 8	

Anno Do- mini.	post con- que- stum	K. Reigne	time expi- red 1612	Easter day.
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Henry the 7. dyed, } Apr. 22
the 8. began. } Defect.

1509	443	1	103	april 8
1510	444	1	102	mar. 31
1511	445	2	101	april 20
1512	446	3	100	april 11. D
1513	447	4	99	mar. 27
1514	448	5	98	april 18
1515	449	6	97	april 8
1516	450	7	96	ap. 23. F
1517	451	8	95	april 12
1518	452	9	94	april 4
1519	453	10	93	april 23
1520	454	11	92	april 8. A
1521	455	12	91	mar. 31
1522	456	13	90	april 20
1523	457	14	89	april 9
1524	458	15	88	mar. 2. C
1525	459	16	87	april 17
1526	460	17	86	april 1
1527	461	18	85	april 21
1528	462	19	84	april 12. E
1529	463	20	83	mar. 28
1530	464	21	82	april 15
1531	465	22	81	april 9
1532	466	23	80	mar. 31. G
1533	467	24	79	april 13
1534	468	25	78	april 7
1535	469	26	77	mar. 25
1536	470	27	76	april 6. B
1537	471	28	75	april 1
1538	472	29	74	april 21
1539	473	30	73	april 6
1540	474	31	72	mar. 28. D
1541	475	32	71	april 17
1542	476	33	70	april 9
1543	477	34	69	mar. 25
1544	478	35	68	april 13. F
1545	479	36	67	april 5
1546	480	37	66	april 25

King Henry the eighth, was a mighty man, and wife: He abrogated the Popes authority in England, and pulled downe their Abbies, &c.

Henry 7. dyed at Richmond, hauing reigned 33 years, 10. mo & 24. da. buried at Westmin.

S Johns Colledge in Cambridge being an ancient Hostell, was conuerted to a Colledge by the Executors of the Countesse of Richmond, and Derby, and Mother to H. 7. in this yeare, as her will was.

1513. *Will. Smith*, Bishop of Lincolne, founded Brasen-nose Colledge in Oxford.

Magdalen Colledge an Hostell first for diuers Moakes of sundry Monasteries, was this yeare translated by the Duke of Buckingham, who this yeare built vp the Hall.

Corpus Christi Colledge founded by *Ri. Fox*, Bishop of Winchester.

Queene *Katherine* brought before the two Cardinals: her marriage at last found vnlawfull.

Sir *Thomas Moore* discharged. *T. Audley*, Lord Chauncellor.

The Popes authority abrogated.

Sir *Thomas Moore* beheaded.

The King married the Lady *Jane*.

Christ church in Oxford founded by Cardinal *Wolsey*.

Queene *Katherine* beheaded.

The King married *Ka. Parre*, and this yeare the King went to Boloin.

Trinity Colledge in Cambridge founded.

Anno Do- mini.	post con- que- sta.	K Reign	Time expired	Easter day.	
Henry the 8. dyed } Jan. 28 Edw. the 6. began. } period					Edward the sixth began his reign at nine yeares old, who hauing his Councell ap- pointed by his Father. After him succeeded Mary, his eldest Sister, who restored the Popes authority. And after her Elizabeth, se- cond daughter of Henry the eighth.
1546	480	1	60	april 25	
1547	481	1	65	april. 10	Muskelborough field.
1548	482	2	64	april. 1. A	The siege of Hadington.
1549	483	3	63	april. 21	Boloin yeilded.
1550	484	4	62	april. 6	The second fall of base money.
1551	485	5	61	mar. 29	
1552	486	6	60	april. 17. C	The new Seruice-booke in English.
1553	487	7	59	april. 2	
Edward 6 dyed, } July 6. Mary began. } Defe&iu					He died at Green-wich, buried at Westmin- ster, when he had reigned 6 ye. 73 wee. 5. dai.
1553	487	1	59	april. 2	Bishops restored.
1554	488	1	58	mar. 15	Uviai beheaded.
1555	489	2	57	april. 14	The first vse of Coches in England.
1556	490	3	56	april. 5. E	Trinity Coll, in Oxf, being in Anno 1370 a religious house, & called Durham Colledge, was now ref. unded by Tho. Pope knight.
1557	491	4	55	april. 18	
1558	492	5	54	april. 10	
Q Mary died. } Noue. 17. Q Elizab began } period.					She died hauing reigned 5 yeares, 4 moneths and 22 dayes, buried at Westminster.
1558	492	1	54	april. 10	Now the Masse was suppressed.
1559	493	1	53	mar. 25	
1560	494	2	52	april. 4. G	All base money suppressed.
1561	495	3	51	april. 6	Paules steeple burned.
1562	496	4	50	mar. 2	Going to New hauen.
1563	497	5	49	april. 11	108 parishes infected in London.
1564	498	6	48	april. 2. B	Thames frozen, Anno Reg. 7.
1565	499	7	47	april. 22	
1566	500	8	46	april. 14	This yeare sir Vvil. Peter Knight augmented Exceter Colledge, first founded by VValt. Stapleton, Bishop of Exceter 1556
1567	501	9	45	mar. 30	
1568	502	10	44	april. 28. D	
1569	503	11	43	april. 10	
1570	504	12	42	mar. 26	Diuers Armies sent into Scotland.
1571	505	13	41	april. 15	The Duke of Norfolke arraigned.
1572	506	14	40	april. 6. F	The Massacre in France.
1573	507	15	39	mar. 22	Edenborow yeilded to the English.
1574	508	16	38	april. 12	An Earth-quake.
1575	509	17	37	april. 3	The Family of Loue.

Anno Do- mini.	post con- que- stum	K. Reigns	time expi.	Easter day.
1576	510	18	30	april. 22. A
1577	511	19	35	april. 7
1578	512	20	34	mar. 30
1579	513	21	33	april. 19
1580	514	22	32	april. 3. C
1581	515	23	31	mar. 26
1582	516	24	30	april. 15
1583	517	25	29	april. 14
1584	518	26	28	april. 19. E
1585	519	27	27	april. 11
1586	520	28	26	april. 3
1587	521	29	25	april. 16
1588	522	30	24	april. 7 G
1589	523	31	23	mar. 30
1590	524	32	22	april. 19
1591	525	33	21	april. 4
1592	526	34	20	mar. 26. B
1593	527	35	19	april. 15
1594	528	36	18	mar. 31
1595	529	37	17	april. 20
1596	530	38	16	april. 11. D
1597	531	39	15	mar. 27
1598	532	40	14	april. 16
1599	533	41	13	april. 8
1600	534	42	12	mar. 23. F
1601	535	43	11	april. 12
1602	536	44	10	april. 4
Q. Elizabeth died				Mar. 24
K. James began.				periodi.

An.D	P.C	k r	Sc.	T.e	East.da
1602	536	1	36	10	april. 4
1603	537	1	37	9	april. 24
1604	538	2	38	8	april. 18. A
1605	539	3	39	7	mar. 31
1606	540	4	40	6	april. 20
1607	541	5	41	5	april. 5
1608	542	6	42	4	mar. 27. C
1609	543	7	43	3	april. 16
1610	544	8	44	2	april. 8
1611	545	9	45	1	mar. 24

Charles James the first of that name. son to Henry Steuward, Lord Darley, & Mary, King & Queen of Scotl. borne at Edenburg, whose god-father was Ch. K. of France, & Phill. D of Sauoy, Q. Elizabeth being his godmother, who gaue him a Font of gold of 333. ounces; whose true successor he is.

Frobushers voyage to Cathay. A blazing star. Great snow. great floods. A generall earth-quake.

A blazing starre. Strange tempest. The prince of Orange slaine.

Emanuel Colledge in Cambridge founded by VValter Mildmay.

Sir H. Sidney deceased.

The Queene of Scots beheaded.

Tilbury Campe.

Portugall voyage.

Christs Colledge in Cambridge founded.

Terme at Hartford.

Prince Henry borne in Scotland.

A great dearth, Anno Reg. 37.

The Spaniards win Callis.

The voyages to the Isles of Tercera's.

The King of Spaine dyeth.

The Earle of Essex rode towards Ireland.

The Earle of Essex beheaded. 43.

Marshall Bron of France arriued.

Seminaries executed.

She dyed hauing reigned 44. years, 4. months, & 14. daies, buried at Westminster.

The great plague in London, wherof dyed from Decem. 1602. to Decem. 1603. 30578 peace with Spaine.

3 Popes in 6 weekes. Powder treason.

The King of Denmark cometh to England

Great inundations in England. The Oath

of Alegeance ministred. The first planta-

tion of Virginia. The King of France mur-

thered. And the prince created Prince of

Wales, & after setteth his house in hono-

erable fashion & order, his Titles be: Henry

Prince of VVales, Duke of Cornwall and Rothe-

sey, and Earle of Chester.

Anno Do- mini	post con- que- stum	K.Re.		time expired	Easter day.
		Engl land	Scot land		
1612	546	10	46	0	apr. 12. E
1613	547	11	47	1	aprill, 4
1614	548	12	48	2	aprill, 24
1615	549	13	49	3	aprill, 9
1616	550	14	50	4	ma. 31. G
1617	551	15	51	5	aprill, 20
1618	552	16	52	6	aprill, 5
1619	553	17	53	7	mar. 28
1620	554	18	54	8	apr. 16. E
1621	555	19	55	9	aprill, 1
1622	556	20	56	10	aprill, 21
1623	557	21	57	11	aprill, 11
1624	558	22	58	12	ma. 28. D
1625	559	23	59	13	aprill, 17
1626	560	24	60	14	aprill, 9
1627	561	25	61	15	mar. 25.
1628	562	26	62	16	apr. 13. F
1629	563	27	63	17	aprill, 5

Anno Do- mini	post con- que- stum	K.Re.		time expired	Easter day.
		Engl land	Scot land		
1630	564	28	64	18	mar. 28
1631	565	29	65	19	aprill. 10
1632	566	30	66	20	apr. 1. A
1633	567	31	67	21	aprill, 21
1634	568	32	68	22	aprill, 6
1635	569	33	69	23	mar. 29
1636	570	34	70	24	ap. 17. C
1637	571	35	71	25	aprill, 9
1638	572	36	72	26	mar. 25
1639	573	37	73	27	aprill, 14
1640	574	38	74	18	ap. 4. B
1641	575	39	75	29	aprill, 25
1642	576	40	76	30	aprill, 10
1643	577	41	77	31	aprill, 2
1644	578	42	78	32	ap. 21. G
1645	579	43	79	33	aprill, 6
1646	580	44	80	34	mar. 29

Note in the reading of these briefe Chronicle Notes, at the end of many of them you shall haue certaine figures set, which signifies the yeare of the King it happened in; because sometime the accident was not in that regnal yeare that stands against the Ecclesian yeare.

The Description and vse of this New Table, called
A Concordancy of Yeares.

This my Concordancy of Yeares, hath in e-
uery page 5 seuerall rowes, vnder seuerall
Titles, as the first row is vnder the Yeare of our
Lord, beginning at 1066. at what time the Con-
queror began, & so continuing to the yeare 1646.
The next row is vnder post Conquestū, shewing
how many yeares any yeare of our Lord, or any
yeare of any King was after the Conquest. The
third is vnder Kings Reigne, shewing how the
yeares of the Kings answere to the yeares of our
Lord. The fourth is vnder Time expired, shewing
how

how many yeares it is since any of the yeares placed in any of the 3 former rowes, at this present yeare 1612. And the last row is placed vnder the Title of Easter day, shewing what day of the moneth Easter day fell vpon any yeare since the Conquest, to the yeare 1646. In which row also be certaine Capitall letters placed, which bee the later of the Dominicall letters in the Leape yeare, as in Chap. 21.

Now these things considered, you are to vnderstand, that all the difficulty in computating of tyme is when the question is onely propounded by the yeare of the Kings reigne, and therefore if you can deuise when any question is made by any yeare of any king, to know in what yeare of our Lord it was, then the labour is nothing: for you must know, that euery yeare, of any king as yet, began in one yeare of the Lord, & ended in y next ensuing yeare. which is the cause of this difference. But to make all more plaine, I will propound certaine examples both of the yeare of our Lord, and of the regnall yeare.

Quest. { I haue a Lease for an hundred yeares,
I { bearing date in Aprill 1514, and I would
{ know this yeare 1612. what time I haue
{ remaining.

ANSVVER.

Seeke first the yeare of our Lord, 1514, & then begin to tell at the next yeare forwards, calling 1515. one. 1516. two, and so proceed, vntill you come to 1612; so shall you count to the number
of

of 98 yeares, and so many of your 100 yeares be expired: But in the numbring thus, you must remember, that befoze & after the change of euery Prince, one & the same yeare of our Lord is twice placed, therefore omit the one in your reckoning.

¶ take 1514 out of 1612, so haue you 98 yeares: ¶ seeke (with more ease) in the third row vnder Time expired, what figures stand against 1514, so shall you finde 98, as befoze, and so many yeares be expired, 1612. But if you had sought this any other yeare after 1612, as 1614, then must you haue seene what figures in y^e fift row had bene against 1614, as 2, the which 2 must haue bene added to 98: so had you 100 yeares. The like soz any other yeare after, to 1646.

¶ I haue a Lease granted for 60 yeares, bearing date the 8 of Ianuary, in the 6 yeare
 Quest. 2. of Edward the 6. and I would know this
 ¶ yeare 1612, how many years be expired.

ANSWER.

You must note first that the regnal yeares stand periodicall, or compleat, against the yeares of our Lord: so that the yeare Regnall standeth against that Ecclesian yeare, or yeare of our Lord it ended in, and not against that it began in: so that if a question in the Computation be put in the beginning of y^e regnal yeare, or in this Concordancie in the ending of y^e regnal yeare, the demand is easie: but if y^e contrary happen, it is more hard. Therefore the matter and intent of this my worke is, when a question is propounded by the yeare of

¶

any

any King, to know in what yeare of our Lord it was: y is, whether it were in the yeare of our Lord God that the regnall yeare did take beginning, or ending in. This considered, all shall be made easie by the ensuing examples.

Seeke in your Tables for Edward the 6: then in the row vnder K. Reigne, finde the 6. yeare of his reigne, which you shall finde placed against 1552, against which in the row vnder Time expired, is 60. By lease is therefore expired in January the 8 day, 1612. D: hauing found the yeare of our Lord, count as in the first question, or subtract 1552 from 1612, as befoze: but reckoning with the old Computation, you haue 61. yeares, which is false: but to make all plaine, worke as followeth.

Notes to bee obserued for this new kinde of of easie Computation.

You must first consider, that in my Kalender in the Argent vpon the left hand, the weekes be numbred from our Lady day, the which number for breuities sake, is called the Hebdomadall Number.

Next, here is an ensuing Table, wherein the names of all the Kings and Quenes of England since the Conquest be writ: and to them is added a certaine number of weekes and daies, as to Henry the 7. 21 weekes, and 3 daies, which I call Epact, which Bosco saith is Intercalare, or addere. But howsoeuer, you may admit the word without offence, since it is but for distinction or difference sake, which hath worke as followeth.

Table

A Table of the Epacts for each King.

KINGS Names.	Epact.		KINGS Names.	Epact.	
	8	9		8	9
Wil. Conquerour	29	0	Hen. the fourth.	27	1
Wil. Rufus.	24	0	Henry the fifth,	51	2
Henry the first,	18	3	Henry the sixth.	22	5
Stephen.	36	0	Edw. the fourth.	49	0
Henry the second	30	4	Edward the fifth	2	1
Richard the first.	14	5	Rich. the third.	11	2
Iohn.	1	6	Hen. the seventh	21	3
Henry the third.	31	1	Hen. the eighth	4	0
Edward the first.	33	5	Edw. the sixth,	44	0
Edward the second	14	6	Mary.	15	1
Edward the third.	43	4	Elizabeth.	33	6
Richard the second	12	4	King Iames.	51	5

When any question is propounded by the yeare of any King only, without mention of y^e Eccles^e yeare, you must note in what Kings reign what moneth, and day of the moneth it date. Next, find the said moneth, and day moneth, & see what Hebdomadall m^o reth thereunto: that is, how m^o it is from the 25 of March: then ble finde the name of the E^r number of weekes & day pact: and against the numbers, viz. 1st consider which

If the E^r
the dem^o

yeare, whitch standeth against the Ecclesian yeare periodically.

But if the Hebdomadall number be the greater, the demand was made in the beginning of the Regnall yeare, which answereth to the Ecclesian yeare, 02 yeare of our Lord next before. And of both these differences an example followeth.

Quest. 3 { I haue an Euidence bearing date the 13
of May, in the 23 yeare of *Elizabeth*. I
would know 1612, what yeare of our
Lord it was, how long since, & how long
after the Conquest it was.

ANSWER.

To answer this question by this new Table, first seeke y^e Epact of Elizabeth, which is 33 weeks & 6 daies: then the Hebdomadall number of the 13 of May, is 13 weeks: here the Epact is y^e greater. Wherefore, according to the first difference, y^e demand is made in the ending of the regnal yeare that stands periodically against the yeare of our Lord in the Concordancy. Wherefore to resolve this question, find the 23 yeare of Elizabeth, which standeth 1581, in the first row: in the 15. & in the fourth is 31: whereby the Euidence was dated in the 25 Anno Domini 1581, 515 after the Conquest: so that it is 31 yeares since, &c. see the answer to

Quest.

I haue a lease bearing date the 5 of
 { March, in the 2 yeare of *Elizabeth*, and is
 Quest. { to continue for 60 yeares: I demand
 4. { what yeare of our Lord it was dated in,
 { and consequently how many yeares bee
 { expired this yeare 1612.

ANSWER.

As in the last question, conferre the Epact of
Elizabeth, and the Hebdomadall Number of the
 5 of March together, noting which is the greater.
 In this question the Hebdomadall number is the
 greater: therefore according to the second difference,
 the demand was made in the beginning of
 the regnall yeare, which answereth to the yeare of
 our Lord next before.

Seeke therefore the second yeare of *Elizabeth*,
 against which in the first row is 1560: but for the
 causes before said, you must take the yeare next
 before: that is, 1559, and that yeare of our Lord
 was the lease dated in, the time expired standing
 against the same, as 53 and so many yeares of my
 lease bee expired. But if you seeke how many
 yeares be expired in any other yeare after 1612,
 worke as in the first question.

To finde Easter day, and the rest of
 { the moueable feasts, because many times
 Quest. { Deeds, &c. beare date vpon such dayes,
 5. { without mention of the moneth, as also
 { to finde the Dominicall letter.

ANSWER.

First seeke the yeare of our Lord God, or yeare of the King, against either of which in the last row upon the right hand, is the moneth, and day of the moneth y^e Easter day fell upon that yeare: which had, get the other moueable Feasts thus:

From Easter day count fixe Sundaies backwards, so haue you Quadragesima, or the first Sunday in Lent: then goe backe vnto the next Tuesday, so haue yee Shroue-tuesday. Again, From Easter day forwards count fve weekes, or 35 dayes; so haue you Rogation Sunday. The next Thursday after is Ascension day. Ten dayes after is Whitsunday. The next Sunday following is Trinitie Sunday, and soure dayes after is Corpus Christi day.

Having found Easter day, see what day of the Moneth it happened on, and finde that day in the Kalender: for the letter answering thereto was Dominicall letter that yeare.

As 1611 Easter day was the 24 of March, to which F answereth in the Kalender: therefore F was Sunday letter that yeare.

But when it is Leape-yeare there be tino Dominicall letters, whereof that which beginneth the yeare, and serueth till Saint Mathias day, is noted by the time in the Table when Easter day happeneth, and the other seruing to the end of the yeare is the next letter in the Alphabet that goeth before: or this letter is found by Easter day, as before.

Quest.

I haue a deed bearing date vpon Wednesday in the Easter weeke, in the yeare of Quest our Lord 1556. I desire this present yeare 6. 1612. to know in what Kings yeare it was, what moneth, what day of the Moneth, and how long since it was dated.

ANSWER.

First seeke 1556, against which vnder Easter day, standeth Aprill 5. Wherefoze Easter day was the 5 of Aprill, D beeing Dominicall letter: so that Wednesday in Easter weeke was the 8 of Aprill, G standing for the same: then you may see it was in Queene Maries time: and remembzing what was said befoze) in the third yeare of her reigne, and that it is 56 yeares since, and 490 after the Conquest.

Now if any euidence beare date vpon the Kalends, Pones, or Ides of any moneth, they bee easily found in the Kalender without further speech, because they stand against the ordinary day of the moneth.

Note by y name of eury King deceased, you shall finde one of these words, Periodicall, which signifieth the King reigned so many yeares as be in the Concordancie, beside odde monethes, &c. or Defectiue, which signifieth hee did not reigne compleat so many yeares, but onely wrote of so many.

How shall I make a Concordancie of
 Quest. } principall times of note, that were in be-
 7. } ing long since?

ANSWER.

In the ensuing Table is set downe how many
 yeares it is since at this present yeare 1612.

Creation	5582	Birth of Christ, 1612
Flood.	3925	passio of Christ. 1579
Promise of Abra-		England receiued
ham.	3558	the faith. 1432
Israelits departure		Conquest of Eng-
out of Egypt. 3128		land. 546
Entrance of Brute		Inuention of Prin-
into England. 2719		ting. 152
Building of y ^e Tem-		Order of Templars
ple of Salomō. 2648		494
Building of Rome.		Time y ^e London &
2363		Paris were roman.
Captiuitie of Baby-		ded to be pained. 426
lon. 2217		Building of London
Death of Alexander		bridge with stone.
1936		435

But if you seeke how long it is since any of these
 times after 1612, seeke in your Table what num-
 ber standeth against y^e proposed yeare of our Lord
 in the row vnder Time expired, & that adde to the
 time of nose proposed, & if the demand were made
 in any yeare befoze 1612, take y^e number vnder y^e
 title Time expired, answering to the yeare of our
 Lord out of y^e number in the former table: as 1600
 I would know how long it was the after the Cre-
 ation: therefore according to what is said, I take
 12 from 5582, so haue I 5570, my demand.

Quest

How shall I finde the Golden number,
 Quest. { Circle of the Sunne, and Epact by this
 8. { Concordancy?

ANSWER.

To the time of Post Conquestum adde thre,
 and from the Total reiect 19 so often as you may,
 or diuide by 19: so is y which remaineth the Gol-
 den number, and the quotient, or number of 19
 reiected, the number of Reuolutions of the said
 Circle since the Conquest.

Now for the Circle of the Sunne, to the time
 of post Conquestum, adde 11, diuiding by 28, as
 before by 19, so is the remainder the Circle of the
 Sunne.

For the Epact worke as in the 30. Chapter.

To know if figures be mistaken in the
 Concordancy.

Adde Anno Domini, and Time expired together,
 for they must make both 1612, I meane in none
 of the Tables after 1612.

Also, adde Time expired and post Conquestum
 both together; for they must make 1612.

Also take 1066 from the proposed yeare, and the
 remainder is post conquestum.

Lastly, take Ann. Dom. proposed fro the present
 yeare of our Lord, so haue you Time expired. Let
 this suffice for the briebe vse of this Concordancy.

Of the foure times of pleading, called Tearmes,
 and of their Returnes.

For the hearing and determining of all kinde of
 cōtracts, discords, & such like in y common weale,
 there

there be foure times in the yeare appointed, which be called Termes, because in those dayes the learned Judges set Finis & Terminus, Contentionum, or Terminus litis, that is, an end of contention and debate betwixt party and party.

Now euery of these foure Termes consist of foure, five or eight Returnes: euery Returne of foure daies, and euery day seruing vnto a seuerall purpose.

Note therfore that euery Terme hath but part, or all of these 6 kinde of Returnes, viz. Crastino Octabis, Quindeno, Tres Mense, and Quinque, as you may gather hereafter. Euery of which Returnes hath a Basis, or knowne day, from whence they take their denomination, and bee reckoned. The signification of which six kinde of Returnes is thus:

Crastino is the morrow after the Basis, or day nominated, as Crastino Trinitatis, is the morrow after Trinity Sunday, Trinity Sunday being the Basis, and the day that giues the denomination. Octabis is 8 dayes after inclusiuely. Quind. is 15 dayes after, Tres, that day three weekes, Mense that day moneth, & Quinq. that day five weekes.

Now euery of these Returnes hath foure seuerall daies wherupon they consist: The first whereof hath double signification, the one is the day of Returne, and the other the day of Essoyne for the defendant in a personall action, or the Tenant in a reall action, to bee essoyned. The second, is the day of Exceptions, for the Plaintiffe or Demaundant to lay an exception, if no Essoyne bee cast,

cast, that the Defendant shall not be essoynd, or amerced. The third is, Returna Breuium, that is, the day whereon the Sheriffe must returne the writ. And the fourth is the day of appearance for Parties and Iuroꝝ in the Court of Common Pleas.

But if so any of these dayes fall vpon an Holy day, that is no Court day: as in Easter Terme vpon Ascension day, in Trinity Terme vpon S. Iohn Baptists day, in Michaelmas Terme vpon All-Saints day, and in Hillary Terme vpon the Purification of our Lady, or vpon any Sunday, (all which bee not Court dayes,) then must the next day following serue for both. As if the Essoyne day fell vpon a Sunday, then Sunday must serue for Essoyne day, and day of Exception both.

As for these dayes, they haue all most vse in the Court of Common pleas, where all suites commence by originall &c. But for Latitats, or other proceſſe vpon a bill certaine, it is vpon a day certaine, as Die lunæ proxi, post Purifi. which must alwayes be reckoned from the essoyned day.

In the Starre-chamber, Chauncery Court of Wards, and Court of Requests, they vse none of these Returnes, but onely the day of appearance, which is quarto die post.

Yet note well, if a Capias, Exigent, Scri-facias, or Destingas be executed after the day of Essoyne by the Sheriffe, or a Commission seate vpon out of any of the foresaid Courts, after the said Essoyne day, it is neither iustificable, nor warrantable,

wantable: but for that these Termes may be found out easily by euery one for euer, as also for that it is most fit for all men to know, I haue deuised in performance thereof. the ensuing Table for their sakes, whose vse is thus.

To find the beginning and ending of the Termes by a new Table for euer in a most easie maner.

Prim	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	8	8	8	8	7	7	7
2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
3	9	9	9	9	9	8	8
4	8	7	7	7	7	7	7
5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
6	9	9	8	8	8	8	8
7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
8	10	10	10	9	9	9	9
9	8	8	8	8	8	8	7
10	7	7	6	5	6	6	6
11	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
12	8	8	8	7	7	7	7
13	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
14	9	9	9	9	8	8	6
15	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
16	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
17	9	8	8	8	8	8	8
18	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
19	10	10	9	9	9	9	9

By the 32 chapter you must first get the Prime & Dominicall letter, which had, enter this little ensuing table, finding the Prime in the margent vpon the left hand, from whence proceed rightwards, vnto

till you come vnder the Dominical letter of γ proposed yeare, noting in the common angle the number answering thereunto, & also the number in the head of the Table, ouer the said Dominical letter.

A new and perpetuall Table to find the beginning and ending of the foure Tearmes.

Inter. min	W D	Easter Tearme,		Trinitie Tearme.		Michaelmas Tearme.		Hillarie Tearme.	
		begins	ends.	begins	ends.	begins	ends.	begins	ends.
5	3	Apri. 8	may 4	ma. 22	Iu. 10	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	feb. 12
5	4	april 9	may 5	na. 23	Iu. 11	Oct. 9	no. 2	Ia. 23	feb. 12
5	5	apri. 16	may 6	ma. 24	Iu. 12	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	feb. 12
5	6	apri. 11	may 7	na. 25	Iu. 13	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	feb. 12
6	0	apri. 12	may 8	na. 26	Iu. 14	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	feb. 13
6	1	apri. 13	may 9	na. 27	Iu. 15	Oct. 10	no. 28	Ia. 24	feb. 12
6	2	apri. 14	ma. 10	na. 28	Iu. 16	Oct. 9	no. 29	Ia. 23	feb. 12
6	3	apri. 15	ma. 11	na. 29	Iu. 17	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	feb. 12
6	4	apri. 16	na. 12	ma. 30	Iu. 18	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	feb. 12
6	5	apri. 17	ma. 13	ma. 31	Iu. 19	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	feb. 12
6	6	apri. 18	na. 14	Iune 1	Iu. 20	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	feb. 12
7	0	apri. 19	ma. 15	Iun. 2	Iu. 21	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	feb. 13
7	1	apri. 20	ma. 16	Iun. 3	Iu. 22	Oct. 10	no. 28	Ia. 24	feb. 12
7	2	apri. 21	ma. 17	Iun. 4	Iu. 23	Oct. 9	no. 29	Ia. 23	feb. 12
7	3	apri. 22	na. 18	Iun. 5	Iu. 24	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	feb. 12
7	4	apri. 23	na. 19	Iun. 6	Iu. 25	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	feb. 12
7	5	apri. 24	na. 20	Iun. 7	Iu. 26	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	feb. 12
7	6	apri. 25	na. 21	Iun. 8	Iu. 27	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	feb. 12
8	0	apri. 26	na. 22	Iun. 9	Iu. 28	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	feb. 13
8	1	apri. 27	na. 23	Iu. 10	Iu. 29	Oct. 10	no. 28	Ia. 24	feb. 12
8	2	apri. 28	na. 24	Iu. 11	Iu. 30	Oct. 9	no. 29	Ia. 23	feb. 12
8	3	apri. 29	na. 25	Iu. 12	Iuly 1	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	feb. 12
8	4	apri. 30	na. 26	Iu. 13	Iuly 2	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	feb. 12
8	5	May 1	na. 27	Iu. 14	Iuly 3	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	feb. 12
8	6	may 2	na. 28	Iu. 15	Iuly 4	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	feb. 12
9	0	may 3	na. 29	Iu. 16	Iuly 5	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	feb. 13
9	1	may 4	na. 30	Iu. 17	Iuly 6	Oct. 10	no. 28	Ia. 24	feb. 12
9	2	may 5	na. 31	Iu. 18	Iuly 7	Oct. 9	no. 29	Ia. 23	feb. 12
9	3	may 6	Iune 1	Iu. 19	Iuly 8	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	feb. 12
9	4	may 7	Iun. 2	Iu. 20	Iuly 9	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	feb. 12
9	5	may 8	Iun. 3	Iu. 21	Iul. 10	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	feb. 12
9	6	may 9	Iun. 4	Iu. 22	Iul. 11	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	feb. 12
10	0	may 10	Iun. 5	Iu. 23	Iul. 12	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	feb. 12
10	1	may 11	Iun. 6	Iu. 24	Iul. 13	Oct. 10	no. 28	Ia. 24	feb. 12
10	2	may 12	Iun. 7	Iu. 25	Iul. 14	Oct. 9	no. 29	Ia. 23	feb. 12

The which two numbers keepe, calling that you found in the body of the Table weekes, and that in the front of the Table, dayes : then to find how the Tearmes shall happe, enter the Table before, and in the two rowes vpon your left hand, vnder *Interuallum minus*, finde the numbers formerly found in the little Table, answering to which vpon your right hand, is the beginning and ending of euery Terme, vnder their proper Titles.

Example.

1613. The Prime is 18. and the Dominicall letter C, as in the 32 Chapter : then I enter the former little Table, and finde 18 vpon the left side, and so proceeding vntill I come vnder C. I finde 7 in the body of the Table, and 2 ouer C : the which 7 and 2 I finde in the Table of Termes, in the rowes vnder *inter. min.* whereby proceeding rightwards, I may conclude that Easter Terme shall begin Aprill 21, and end May 17.

Trinity Terme begins Iune 4, and ends Iune 23, and so forth. The like for any other yeare.

As for the Returnes of euery Terme, they be these that follow.

Easter Terme hath 5 Returnes.

Quindenopaschæ, Tres paschæ, Mense paschæ, Quinq; paschæ, & Crastino Ascensionis.

Trinity Terme hath 4 Returnes.

Crastino Trinitatis, Octabis Trinitatis, Quindenopaschæ, and Tres Trinitatis.

Hillarie

Of Yeares.

245

Hillary Tearme hath 4 Returnes.

Octabis Hilar. Quind. Hill. Craftino Purificationis, and Octab. Purificationis.

Michaelmas Tearme hath 8 Returnes.

Octa. Michael, Quind. Mich, Tres Mich. Mensē Mich. Craftino Animarum, Craftino Martini, Octa. Marti. Quindeno Marti.

Now if you would know what day any of these Returnes happen vpon, remember what is said befoze, and it is easie.

The vulgar Notes of the Tearmes.

Easter Tearme beginneth 17 daies after Easter, and endeth 4 daies after Ascension day.

Trinity Tearme beginneth the next day after Corpus Christi day, ending the Wednesday fortnight.

Michaelmas Tearme beginneth the 9. or 10 of October, ending the 28. or 29. of Nouember.

Hillary Tearme beginneth the 23. or 24 of January, ending the 12. or 13. of February.

The Erchequer alwaies openeth eight daies befoze any Tearme; onely excepting Trinitie Tearme, and then it openeth but 4 daies befoze.

A

A Concordancie.

A new Table for twenty yeares, shewing the beginning and ending of the foure Termes: the vse whereof is thus: Seeke the yeare of our Lord in the Colume vpon the left hand, answering to which in a right line rightwards, is the day of the moneth that euery Terme beginneth and endeth, vnder their proper titles.

Anno Dom.	Easter Terme.		Trinitie Terme.		Michaelmas Terme.		Hilary Terme.	
	begins	ends,	begins	ends,	begins	ends.	begins	ends.
1612	ap. 29	ma. 25	Jun. 12	July. 1	Oct. 9	Nov. 28	Jan. 23	Feb. 12
1613	ap. 21	ma. 17	Jun. 4	Jun. 23	Oct. 9	10. 29	Jan. 23	Feb. 12
1614	may 11	Jun. 7	Jun. 24	Jul. 13	10	28	23	12
1615	ap. 26	ma. 22	Jun. 9	Jun. 28	9	28	23	13
1616	ap. 17	ma. 13	ma. 31	Jun. 19	9	28	23	13
1617	may 7	Jun. 2	Jun. 20	July 9	9	28	23	13
1618	ap. 22	ma. 18	Jun. 5	Jun. 24	9	28	23	12
1619	ap. 14	ma. 10	ma. 28	Jun. 16	9	29	23	12
1620	may 3	ma. 29	Jun. 16	July 5	9	28	23	13
1621	ap. 16	ma. 12	ma. 30	Jun. 28	9	28	23	12
1622	may 8	Jun. 3	Jun. 2	Jul. 10	Oct. 9	28	23	12
1623	ap. 30	ma. 26	Jun. 13	July 2	9	28	23	11
1624	ap. 14	ma. 10	ma. 28	Jun. 16	9	29	23	12
1625	may 4	ma. 30	Jun. 17	July 6	10	28	23	12
1626	ap. 26	ma. 22	Jun. 9	Jun. 28	9	28	23	13
1627	ap. 11	ma. 7	ma. 25	Jun. 13	9	28	23	12
1628	ap. 30	ma. 26	Jun. 13	July 2	9	28	23	12
1629	ap. 22	ma. 18	Jun. 5	Jun. 24	9	28	23	12
1630	ap. 14	ma. 10	ma. 28	Jun. 16	9	29	23	12
1631	ap. 27	ma. 23	Jun. 10	Jun. 29	10	28	23	12

Example.

As 1612, Easter Terme beginneth Aprill 29, and endeth May 25. Trinity Terme begins, June 12, and ends, July the first, &c.

The old and vulgar Rule remembred in diuers Books, whereby to know the Law-dayes, in the Court of Arches, the Audiance of Canterbury, the Spirituall and Ciuill lawes throughout the yeare, which I am bold to insert, since it is proper to no particular Author.

Michaelmas Tearme.

S. Luke.	} All Saints. }	S. Andrew.	
S. Simon & Iude.		S. Martine. }	The Conception
S. Faith.		Edmond K. }	of our Lady.
S. Edward.		S. Katherin. }	

We must well vnderstand, that the first day ensuing each of the feastes set downe befoze euery Terme, the Court of h Arches is kept in the forenoone at Bow Church: and in the after noone the same first day, is kept in Southwarke the Admirall Court for ciuill causes.

The second day after each of these feasts, h Audiance Court of Canterbury is held in h Consistory in Pauls in the fore-noone: and the Perogative Court of Canterbury is kept in the same place in the afternoone the same day.

The third day following any of those feasts, the Bishop of Londons Court of Consistory is holden in Pauls in the fore-noone: and in the same place is the Court of the Quenes highnesse Comissioners vpon Appeales, and the court of Delegates holden in the after-noone the same third day.

A Concordancie

Hillarie Terme.

S. Hillary.	S. Scolaſtice.	S. Chadde.
S. Wolfeane.	S. Valentine.	Perpet. & Feli
Conuerſ. of Paul.	Aſhwedensday	S. Gregory.
S. Blaſe.	S. Matthias.	An. of our L.

Underſtand that the ſoure firſt Feaſts of this Terme be neuer chāged, but are certaine; the other are ſometime kept, and ſometime omitted, after the courſe of the yeare altered. And if it ſo chaunce, y one of thoſe feaſts be Aſhwedensday, that are after S. Blaſe day, ſo that the ſame Law-day after Aſhwedensday cannot be kept, becauſe the Law-day of y other feaſt doth light on the ſame day: the ſecond Law-day after Aſhwedensday ſhall be kept, and the other omitted.

And if the Law-day after Aſhwedensday be the next day after S. Blaſe, then ſhall all and euery of thoſe daies bee obſerued in order, as they may be held conueniently.

And note, that although Aſhwedensday be the 7 in order, yet it hath no certaine place, but is changed as the feaſt of Eaſter cauſeth it.

Eaſter Terme.

The 15. day after Eaſter.	Gordian.
Saint Alphage.	Saint Dunſtane,
Saint Marke Euangelift.	Ascenſion day.
Inuention of the Croſſe.	

In this Terme, the firſt ſitting is alwaies kept the

Of Yeares.

the Sunday being the 15 day after Easter, and after the feasts here noted, which shall next follow by course after Easter, and y^e like space being kept betwene other feasts, the rest of the law-daies are kept the third day after the Ascension, which is the last of this Terme. And if it happen that y^e Ascension day do come befoze any of those feasts aforesaid, then they are omitted for that yeare. And likewise, if any of those dayes come befoze the 15 day after Easter, those dayes are also omitted.

Trinitie Terme.

Trinitie-sunday.	S. Botolph.	S. Swithin.
Corpus Christi.	S. Iohn.	S. Margaret.
Boniface bishop	S. Paul.	S. Anne.
S. Barnabe.	Tr. S. Tho.	

Remember that the Law-daies of this Terme are changed by the meanes of Pentecolt; and the first sitting is holden alwayes the first day after Trinitie Sunday, and the second Law-day is holden the first day after Corpus Christi day, except it fall on some day aboue nanred, which chaunceth somtime, and then the fitter day is kept. And after y^e second session account foure daies or thereabout, and then loke which is the next feast, and the first law-day after the said feast shall be the third session: the other law-daies follow in order, but so many of them are kept, as for the time of the yeare is thought meet.

Note generally that euery day is called a Law-

day, that is not Sunday or holiday, and that if the feast day being knowne of any Court day in any Terme, and the first or second day following bee Sunday, then the Court day is kept after the said holiday or feast day.

First of all, these dayes are not altered, except they light on Sunday, or some Holiday, and every day is called a Law day, vnieste it be Sunday or Holiday.

Note pag. 241. l. 10. Corpus day is omitted.

Wages for Boat-men, and for their Barges and Boats, confirmed by Act of Parliament, *Ann. 6. H. 8. Cap. 7.*

VWhereas Watermen, or Maisters of Barges and Boats, did (as they doe) continually practise to raise the wages or hire of their Boats, breaking thereby the ancient custome and reasonable wages, and so abused the great, and exacted on the poore, whereby many assaults and frages were (and sometime are) committed, which hath often caused manslaughter: and also by reason of that easie and unconscionable gaine, the seruants of many House-holders and Husbandmen neare adioyning where such Boates or Ferries were, did daily runne from their maisters and become Watermen. For the auoyding of which, and many such other inconueniences, it was ordained by the former Statute of H. 8. that these laudable customes, and ancient orders of wages for Boat-men should bee obserued and kept,

kept, vpon paine that the offender should forfeit treble the fare: and that all Bailiffes, Constables, and other the Kings officers next adioyning vnto the ferries, vpon complaint to them made, or to any of them by them that be grieved in that behalfe, to arrest them, and commit them to ward for their misdemeanour, and that they should make fine for the same. All which, to the end the poore and simple should not be deceiued, nor the better sort deluded: and to the end euery one might in that behalfe certainly know, what wages was due to euery Ferry, whereby both parties might know: the one when he giues, and the other when he receiueth a bountifull reward. And that they should not murmur when a Gentleman giueth three pence, or foure pence for crossing the water, I haue taken paines to set downe the wages allowed to euery Ferry by the Statute, as followeth.

First, for wages for Boat-men, and for their Barges or Boates, or for a Barge from London to Grauesend, foure shillings, or else euery person and his male two pence, so it passe not foure shillings.

From London to Erith, Greenewich, Grastorocke, or Purfleete twelue pence, or else for euery person and his sardell a peny, so it passe not 12 d.

From London to Wolwich, thirteene pence for a Boat or Wherry, that is, the Tyde-boat, or else euery person a halfe peny.

From London to Greenewich foure pence, or else a halfe peny for euery person and his sardell.

From London-bridge, Old Swan, the Crane
in the Vintry, S. Mary Querries, o2 Pauls Wharfe,
to Westminster, o2 Lambeth, o2 from Westminster
o2 Lambeth to any of the foresaid places 3 pence,
o2 else every person a halfe-peny.

From Blacke-Friers, Bride-well and the Tem-
ple to Westminster o2 Lambeth, two pence with
their males, o2 a halfe-peny for every person, so it
amount not above two pence.

From Westminster to Lambeth, o2 Strand-gate,
o2 any way crossing the water, a halfe peny.

For a boat from London to Mortlake 12 d. o2
else every person 2 d. with his male. And from
those places above named to London, for a Boat
o2 Barge, the like summes of money.

Watermen rowing in great Barges wth Lords,
o2 other persons, to haue 6 d. the day, and find the-
selves, vnlesse they row to Mortlake, &c. then to
haue 8 d. a peece by day, and find themselves.

Quintus Suetonius son of
William Suetonius was borne
the first of December about
eleven of the clocke this and was
baptized by 1677.

FH

MUSEUM
BRITANNICUM

ANGLI-



ANGLICANI IVRIS PRACTI- *cis & expertis, salutem.*



EDIDI, studiosi Iuris professores, hoc *Concordantium annorum* Epitomen, haud profecto ingenij ostentandi gratia, sed ingēti sanē desiderio iuuandi legulios: propterea quod experientia mera cognoui, nonnullos, nec pusillos causidicos, nec tyrones leguleios turpiter errare, & incautē trasilire, cum propter eorum imbecillitatem in Arithmetica calculatione, tum propter indigentiam tabularum, annorum Concordantiam explicare. Dabo igitur operam supputare, imò, tabulam præclaram & cōpendiosam ædificare, non ectypò & incommodè, sed de nouo, nubes depellere, & umbras inscitiae discutere, vt absque difficultate, aut vllō sudore, ad respondendam aliquam questionem in nostra Anglicana Computatione, facilitate perueniamus. Quæ si non ingrata fuissent tibi, ac lectoribus, intellexero, mea in posterum ad scribendum augebitur industria; interim igitur, si aliquid propter præsentēs occupationes, & rarum in his exercendis vsum, non satis commodè explicatum digestisque fuerit, id vel humanitè corrigendo, vel patienter ferendo, hanc lucubratiunculam nostram qualemcunque boni consule. *Vale.*

Arthur Hopton.



Imprinted at London for the Com-
pany of Stationers. 1612.

how many yeares it is since any of the yeares placed in any of the 3 former rowes, at this present yeare 1612. And the last row is placed vnder the Title of Easter day, shewing what day of the moneth Easter day fell vpon any yeare since the Conquest, to the yeare 1646. In which row also be certaine Capitall letters placed, which bee the later of the Dominicall letters in the Leape yeare, as in Chap. 21.

Now these things considered, you are to vnderstand, that all the difficulty in computating of time, is when the question is onely propounded by the yeare of the Kings reigne, and therefore if you can deuise when any question is made by any yeare of any King, to know in what yeare of our Lord it was, then the labour is nothing: for you must know, that euery yeare, of any King as yet, began in one yeare of the Lord, & ended in y^e next ensuing yeare, which is the cause of this difference. But to make all more plaine, I will propound certaine examles both of the yeare of our Lord, and of the regnall yeare.

I haue a Lease for an hundred yeares,
 Quest. } bearing date in Aprill 1514, and I would
 1 } know this yeare 1612. what time I haue
 remaining.

ANSVVERE.

Seeke first the yeare of our Lord, 1514, & then begin to tell at the next yeare forwards, calling 1515. one, 1516. two, and so proceed, vntill you come to 1612: so shall you count to the number
 of

of 98 yeares, and so many of your 100 yeares be expired: But in the numbꝝing this, you must remember, that befoꝛe & after the change of euery Prince, one & the same yeare of our Lord is twice placed, theretoꝛe omit the one in your reckoning.

¶ Take 1514 out of 1612, so haue you 98 yeares: ¶ Seeke (with moꝛe ease) in the third row vnder Time expired, what figures stand against 1514, so shall you finde 98, as befoꝛe, and so many yeares be expired, 1612. But if you had sought this any other yeare after 1612, as 1614, then must you haue seene what figures in y^e fifth row had bene against 1614, as 2, the which 2 must haue bene added to 98: so had you 100 yeares. The like soꝛ any other yeare after, to 1646.

Quest. { I haue a Lease granted for 60 yeares, bea-
ring date the 8 of Ianuary, in the 6 yeare
2. { of Edward the 6. and I would know this
{ yeare 1612, how many years be expired.

ANSWER.

You must note first that the regnal yeares stand periodically, oꝛ compleat, against the yeares of our Lord: so that the yeare Regnall standeth against that Ecclesian yeare, oꝛ yeare of our Lord it ended in, and not against that it began in: so that if a question in the Computation be put in the beginning of y^e regnal yeare, oꝛ in this Concordancie in the ending of y^e regnal yeare, the demand is easie: but if y^e contrary happen, it is moꝛe hard. Theretoꝛe the matter and intent of this my worke is, when a question is propounded by the yeare of
any

any King, to know in what yeare of our Lord it was: y is, whether it were in the yeare of our Lord God that the regnall yeare did take beginning, or ending in. This considered, all shall be made easie by the ensuing examples.

Seeke in your Tables for Edward the 6: then in the row vnder K. Reigne, finde the 6. yeare of his reigne, which you shall finde placed against 1552, against which in the row vnder Time expired, is 60. By lease is therefore expired in January the 8 day, 1612. D: hauing found the yeare of our Lord, count as in the first question, or subtract 1552 from 1612, as befoze: but reckoning with the old Computation, you haue 61. yeares, which is false: but to make all plaine, worke as followeth.

Notes to bee obserued for this new kinde of of easie Computation.

Y Du must first consider, that in my Kalender in the Argent vpon the left hand, the weekes be numbred from our Lady day, the which number for breuities sake, is called the Hebdomadall Number.

Nert, here is an ensuing Table, wherein the names of all the Kings and Quenes of England since the Conquest be writ: and to them is added a certaine number of weeks and daies, as to Henry the 7. 21 weekes, and 3 dayes, which I call Epact, which Bosco saith is Intercalare; or addere. But howsoeuer, you may admit the word without offence, since it is but for distinction or difference sake: which had, worke as followeth.

A Table

A Table of the Epacts for each King.

KINGS		Epact.	KINGS		Epact.
Names.			Names;		
	$\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ D \end{smallmatrix}$			$\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ D \end{smallmatrix}$	
Wil. Conquerour	29 0		Hen. the fourth.	27 1	
Wil. Rufus.	24 0		Henry the fifth,	51 2	
Henry the first,	18 3		Henry the sixth.	22 5	
Stephen.	36 0		Edw. the fourth.	49 0	
Henry the second	30 4		Edward the fifth	2 1	
Richard the first.	14 5		Rich. the third.	11 2	
Iohn.	1 6		Hen. the seventh	21 3	
Henry the third.	31 1		Hen. the eighth	4 0	
Edward the first.	33 5		Edw. the sixth,	44 0	
Edward the second	14 6		Mary.	15 1	
Edward the third.	43 4		Elizabeth.	33 6	
Richard the second	12 4		King James.	51 5	

When any question is propounded by the yeare of any King only, without mention of y^e Ecclesiastical yeare, you must note in what Kings reigne, and what moneth, and day of the moneth it beareth date. Next, find the said moneth, and day of your moneth, & see what Hebdomadall number answereth therunto: that is, how many weekes & daies it is from the 25 of March: then in y^e former Table finde the name of the King, & note the Epact, or number of weekes & daies. Set vnder the Title Epact, and against the said Kings name, which two numbers, viz. the Hebdomadall and Epact had, consider which is the greater.

If the Epact be the greater you may conclude the demand was made in the end of the Regnall

yeare, which standeth against the Ecclesian yeare periodically.

But if the Hebdomadall number be the greater, the demand was made in the beginning of the Regnall yeare, which answereth to the Ecclesian yeare, or yeare of our Lord next before. And of both these differences an example followeth.

I haue an Euidence bearing date the 13
of May, in the 23 yeare of *Elizabeth*. I
Quest. would know 1612, what yeare of our
3 Lord it was, how long since, & how long
after the Conquest it was.

ANSWER.

To answer this question by this new Table, first seeke y^e Epact of Elizabeth, which is 33 weeks & 6 daies: then the Hebdomadall number of the 13 of May, is 13 weeks: here the Epact is y^e greater. Therefore, according to the first difference, y^e demand is made in the ending of the regnall yeare that stands periodically against the yeare of our Lord in the Concordancy. Wherefore to resolve this question, find the 23 yeare of Elizabeth, against which standeth 1581, in the first row: in the second is 515, & in the fourth is 31: whereby I conclude, the Euidence was dated in the 25 yeare of Elizabeth, Anno Domini 1581, 515 after the Conquest, and that it is 31 yeares since, 1612. But for any other yeare, see the answer to the first question.

Quest.

I haue a lease bearing date the 5 of
 { March, in the 2 yeare of *Elizabeth*, and is
 Quest. { to continue for 60 yeares: I demand
 4. { what yeare of our Lord it was dated in,
 { and consequently how many yeares bee
 { expired this yeare 1612.

ANSWER.

As in the last question, conferre the Epact of
Elizabeth, and the Hebdomadall Number of the
 5 of March together, noting which is the greater.
 In this question the Hebdomadall number is the
 greater: therefore according to the second difference,
 the demand was made in the beginning of
 the regnall yeare, which answereth to the yeare of
 our Lord next before.

Seeke therefore the second yeare of *Elizabeth*,
 against which in the first row is 1560: but for the
 causes before said, you must take the yeare next
 before: that is, 1559, and that yeare of our Lord
 was the lease dated in, the time expired standing
 against the same, as 53 and so many yeates of my
 lease bee expired. But if you seeke how many
 yeares be expired in any other yeare after 1612,
 worke as in the first question.

To finde Easter day, and the rest of
 { the moueable feasts, because many times
 Quest. { Deeds, &c. beare date vpon such dayes,
 5. { without mention of the moneth, as also
 { to finde the Dominicall letter.

ANSWER.

First seeke the yeare of our Lord God, or yeare of the King, against either of which in the last row upon the right hand, is the moneth, and day of the moneth y^e Easter day fell vpon that yeare: which had, get the other moueable feasts thus:

From Easter day count sixe Sundais backward, so haue you Quadregesima, or the first Sunday in Lent: then goe backe vnto the next Tuesday, so haue yee Shroue-tuesday. Again, from Easter day forwarde count five weekes, or 35 dayes; so haue you Rogation Sunday. The next Thursday after is Ascension day. Ten dayes after is Whiesunday. The next Sunday following is Trinitie Sunday, and foure dayes after is Corpus Christi day.

Hauiing found Easter day, see what day of the Moneth it happened on, and finde that day in the Kalender: for the letter answering thereto was Dominicall letter that yeare.

As 1611 Easter day was the 24 of March, to which F answereth in the Kalender; therefore F was Sunday letter that yeare.

But when it is Leape yeare there be tino Dominicall letters, whereof that which beginneth the yeare, and serueth till Saint Mathias day, is noted by the time in the Table when Easter day happeneth, and the other seruing to the end of the yeare is the next letter in the Alphabet that goeth befoze: or this letter is found by Easter day, as befoze.

Quest.

I haue a deed bearing date vpon Wednesday in the Easter weeke, in the yeare of Quest
 our Lord 1556. I desire this present yeare
 6. 1612. to know in what Kings yeare it
 was, what moneth, what day of the Moneth, and how long since it was dated.

ANSVVER.

First seeke 1556, against which vnder Easter day, standeth Aprill 5. Wherefoze Easter day was the 5 of Aprill, D beeing Dominicall letter: so that Wednesday in Easter weeke was the 8 of Aprill, G standing for the same: then you may see it was in Queene Maries time: and remembzng what was said before) in the third yeare of her reigne, and that it is 56 yeares since, and 490 after the Conquest.

Now if any euidence beare date vpon the Calends, Nones, or Ides of any moneth, they bee easily found in the Calender without further speech, because they stand against the ordinary day of the moneth.

Note by y name of euery King deceased, you shall finde one of these words, Periodicall, which signifieth the King reigned so many yeares as be in the Concordancie, beside odde monethes, &c. or Defectiue, which signifieth hee did not reigne compleat so many yeares, but onely wrote of so many.

Quest. } How shall I make a Concordancie of
 7. } principall times of note, that were in be-
 } ing long since?

ANSWER.

In the ensuing Table is set downe how many
 yeares it is since at this present yeare 1612.

Since the	Creation	5582	Since the	Birth of Christ, 1612	
	Flood.	3923		passio of Christ. 1579	
	Promise of Abra- ham.	3558		England receiued the faith.	1432
	Israelits departure out of Egypt.	3128		Conquest of Eng- land.	546
	Entrance of Brute into England.	2719		Inuenting of Prin- ting.	152
	Building of y ^e Tem- ple of Salomō.	2648		Order of Templars	494
	Building of Rome.	2363		Time y ^e London & Paris were roman- ded to be paues.	426
	Captivity of Baby- lon.	2217		Building of London bridge with stone.	435
	Death of Alexander	1936			

But if you seeke how long it is since any of these
 times after 1612, seeke in your Table what num-
 ber standeth against y^e proposed yeare of our Lord
 in the row vnder Time expired, & that adde to the
 time of note proposed, & if the demand were made
 in any yeare before 1612, take y^e number vnder y^e
 title Time expired, answering to the yeare of our
 Lord out of y^e number in the former table: as 1600
 I would know how long it was thē after the Cre-
 ation: therefore according to what is said, I take
 12 from 5582, so haue I 5570, my demand.

Quest

How shall I finde the Golden number,
 Quest. { Circle of the Sunne, and Epact by this
 8. { Concordancy?

ANSWER.

To the time of Post Conquestum adde three,
 and from the Total reiect 19 so often as you may,
 or diuide by 19: so is y^e which remaineth the Gol-
 den number, and the quotient, or number of 19
 reiected, the number of Reuolutions of the said
 Circle since the Conquest.

Now for the Circle of the Sunne, to the time
 of post Conquestum, adde 11, diuiding by 28, as
 before by 19, so is the remainder the Circle of the
 Sunne.

For the Epact worke as in the 20. Chapter.

To know if figures be mistaken in the
 Concordancy.

Adde Anno Domini, and Time expired together,
 for they must make both 1612, I meane in none
 of the Tables after 1612.

Also, adde Time expired and post Conquestum
 both together: for they must make 1612.

Also take 1066 from the proposed yeare, and the
 remainder is post conquestum.

Lastly, take Ann. Dom. proposed frō the present
 yeare of our Lord, so haue you Time expired. Let
 this suffice for the brieve vse of this Concordancy.

Of the foure times of pleading, called Termes,
 and of their Returnes.

For the hearing and determining of all kinde of
 cōtracts, discords, & such like in y^e common weale,
 there

there be foure times in the yeare appointed, which be called Termes, because in those dayes the learned Judges set Finis & Terminus, Contentionum, or Terminus litis, that is, an end of contention and debate betwixt party and party.

Now euery of these foure Termes consist of foure, five or eight Returnes: euery Returne of foure daies, and euery day seruing vnto a seuerall purpose.

Note therfore that euery Terme hath but part, or all of these 6 kinde of Returnes, viz. Crastino Octabis, Quindeno, Tres Mense, and Quinque, as you may gather hereafter. Euery of which Returnes hath a Basis, or knowne day, from whence they take their denomination, and bee reckoned. The signification of which six kinde of Returnes is thus:

Crastino is the morrow after the Basis, or day nominated, as Crastino Trinitatis, is the morrow after Trinity Sunday, Trinity Sunday being the Basis, and the day that giues the denomination. Octabis is 8 dayes after inclusiuely. Quind. is 15 dayes after, Tres, that day thre weekes, Mense that day moneth, & Quinq. that day five weekes.

Now euery of these Returnes hath foure seuerall daies wherupon they consist: The first whereof hath double signification, the one is the day of Returne, and the other the day of Essoyne for the defendant in a personall action, or the Tenant in a reall action, to bee essoyned. The second, is the day of Exceptions, for the Plaintiffe or Demaundant to lay an exception, if no Essoyne bee cast,

cast, that the Defendant shall not be essoyned, or amerced. The third is, *Returna Breuium*, that is, the day whereon the Sheriffe must returne the writ. And the fourth is the day of appearance for Parties and Iuroes in the Court of Common Pleas.

But if so any of these dayes fall vpon an Holy day, that is no Court day: as in Easter Terme vpon Ascension day, in Trinity Terme vpon S. Iohn Baptists day, in Michaelmas Terme vpon All-Saints day, and in Hilary Terme vpon the Purification of our Lady, or vpon any Sunday, (all which bee not Court dayes,) then must the next day following serue for both. As if the Essoyne day fell vpon a Sunday, then Monday must serue for Essoyne day, and day of Exception both.

As for these dayes, they haue all most vse in the Court of Common pleas, where all sutes commence by originall &c. But for Latitats, or other procelle vpon a bill certaine, it is vpon a day certaine, as *Die lunæ proxi*, post Purifi. which must alwayes be reckoned from the essoyne day.

In the Starre-chamber, Chauncery Court of Wards, and Court of Requests, they vse none of these Returnes, but onely the day of appearance, which is *quarto die post*.

Yet note well, if a *Capias*, *Exigent*, *Scri-facias*, or *Destingas* be executed after the day of Essoyne by the Sheriffe, or a Commission seate vpon out of any of the foresaid Courts, after the said Essoyne day, it is neither iustificable, nor warrantable,

vantable: but for that these Termes may be found out easily by every one for ever, as also for that it is most fit for all men to know, I have deuised in perfozmannce thereof, the ensuing Table for their sakes, whose vse is thus.

To find the beginning and ending of the Termes by a new Table for euer in a most easie maner.

Prim	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	8	8	8	8	7	7	7
2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
3	9	9	9	9	9	8	8
4	8	7	7	7	7	7	7
5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
6	9	9	8	8	8	8	8
7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
8	10	10	10	9	9	9	9
9	8	8	8	8	8	8	7
10	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
11	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
12	8	8	8	7	7	7	7
13	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
14	9	9	9	9	8	8	6
15	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
16	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
17	9	8	8	8	8	8	8
18	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
19	10	10	9	9	9	9	9

By the 32 chapter you must first get the Prime & Dominicall letter, which had, enter this little ensuing table, finding the Prime in the margent upon the left hand, from whence proceed rightwards, and

till you come vnder the Dominical letter of \S proposed yeare, noting in the common angle the number answering thereunto, & also the number in the head of the Table, ouer the said Dominical letter.

A new and perpetuall Table to find the beginning and ending of the foure Tearmes.

Inter. min.		Baker Tearme,		Trinitie Tearme.		Michaelmas Tearme.		Hillarie Tearme.	
W	D	begins	ends.	begins	ends.	begins	ends.	begins	ends.
5	3	Apri. 8	may 4	ma. 23	Iu. 10	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	Feb. 12
5	4	april 9	may 5	ma. 23	Iu. 11	Oct. 9	no. 2	Ia. 23	Feb. 12
5	5	april 10	may 6	ma. 24	Iu. 12	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	Feb. 12
5	6	apri. 11	may 7	ma. 25	Iu. 13	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	Feb. 12
6	0	apri. 12	may 8	ma. 26	Iu. 14	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	Feb. 13
6	1	apri. 13	may 9	ma. 27	Iu. 15	Oct. 10	no. 28	Ia. 24	Feb. 12
6	2	apri. 14	ma. 10	ma. 28	Iu. 16	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	Feb. 12
6	3	apri. 15	ma. 11	ma. 29	Iu. 17	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	Feb. 12
6	4	apri. 16	ma. 12	ma. 30	Iu. 18	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	Feb. 12
6	5	apri. 17	ma. 13	ma. 31	Iu. 19	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	Feb. 12
6	6	apri. 18	ma. 14	June 1	Iu. 20	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	Feb. 12
7	0	apri. 19	ma. 15	Iun. 2	Iu. 21	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	Feb. 13
7	1	apri. 20	ma. 16	Iun. 3	Iu. 22	Oct. 10	no. 28	Ia. 24	Feb. 12
7	2	apri. 21	ma. 17	Iun. 4	Iu. 23	Oct. 9	no. 29	Ia. 23	Feb. 12
7	3	apri. 22	ma. 18	Iun. 5	Iu. 24	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	Feb. 12
7	4	apri. 23	ma. 19	Iun. 6	Iu. 25	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	Feb. 12
7	5	apri. 24	ma. 20	Iun. 7	Iu. 26	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	Feb. 12
7	6	apri. 25	ma. 21	Iun. 8	Iu. 27	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	Feb. 12
7	0	apri. 26	ma. 22	Iun. 9	Iu. 28	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	Feb. 13
8	1	apri. 27	ma. 23	Iu. 10	Iu. 29	Oct. 10	no. 28	Ia. 24	Feb. 12
8	2	apri. 28	ma. 24	Iu. 11	Iu. 30	Oct. 9	no. 29	Ia. 23	Feb. 12
8	3	apri. 29	ma. 25	Iu. 12	Iuly 1	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	Feb. 12
8	4	apri. 30	ma. 26	Iu. 13	Iuly 2	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	Feb. 12
8	5	May 1	ma. 27	Iu. 14	Iuly 3	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	Feb. 12
8	6	may 2	ma. 28	Iu. 15	Iuly 4	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	Feb. 12
9	0	may 3	ma. 29	Iu. 16	Iuly 5	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	Feb. 13
9	1	may 4	ma. 30	Iu. 17	Iuly 6	Oct. 10	no. 28	Ia. 24	Feb. 12
9	2	may 5	ma. 31	Iu. 18	Iuly 7	Oct. 9	no. 29	Ia. 23	Feb. 12
9	3	may 6	Iuno 1	Iu. 19	Iuly 8	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	Feb. 12
9	4	may 7	Iun. 2	Iu. 20	Iuly 9	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	Feb. 12
9	5	may 8	Iun. 3	Iu. 21	Iul. 10	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	Feb. 12
9	6	may 9	Iun. 4	Iu. 22	Iul. 11	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	Feb. 12
10	0	may 10	Iun. 5	Iu. 23	Iul. 12	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ia. 23	Feb. 12
10	1	may 11	Iun. 6	Iu. 24	Iul. 13	Oct. 10	no. 28	Ia. 24	Feb. 12
10	2	may 12	Iun. 7	Iu. 25	Iul. 14	Oct. 9	no. 29	Ia. 23	Feb. 12

The which two numbers keepe, calling that you found in the body of the Table weekes, and that in the front of the Table, dayes: then to find how the Tearmes shall happe, enter the Table before, and in the two rowes vpon your left hand, vnder Interuallum minus, finde the numbers formerly found in the little Table, answering to which vpon your right hand, is the beginning and ending of euery Terme, vnder their proper Titles.

Example.

1613. The Prime is 18. and the Dominicall letter C, as in the 32 Chapter: then I enter the former little Table, and finde 18 vpon the left side, and so proceeding yntill I come vnder C. I finde 7 in the body of the Table, and 2 ouer C: the which 7 and 2 I finde in the Table of Termes, in the rowes vnder *inter. min.* whereby proceeding rightwards, I may conclude that Easter Terme shall begin Aprill 21, and end May 17.

Trinity Terme begins Iune 4, and ends Iune 23, and so forth. The like for any other yeare.

As for the Returnes of euery Terme, they be these that follow.

Easter Terme hath 5 Returnes.

Quindeno paschæ, Tres paschæ, Mense paschæ, Quinq; paschæ, & Crastino Ascensionis.

Trinity Terme hath 4 Returnes.

Crastino Trinitatis, Octabis Trinitatis, Quindeno Trinitatis, and Tres Trinitatis.

Hillarie

Hillary Tearme hath 4 Returnes.

Octabis Hilar. Quind. Hill. Craftino Purificationis, and Octab. Purificationis.

Michaelmas Tearme hath 8 Returnes.

Octa. Michael, Quind. Mich, Tres Mich. Mensē Mich. Craftino Animarum, Craftino Martini, Octa. Marti. Quindeno Marti.

Now if you would know what day any of these Returnes happen vpon, remember what is said befoze, and it is easie.

The vulgar Notes of the Tearmes.

Easter Tearme beginneth 17 daies after Easter, and endeth 4 daies after Ascension day.

Trinity Tearme beginneth the next day after Corpus Christi day, ending the wednesday fozte night.

Michaelmas Tearme beginneth the 9. or 10. of October, ending the 28. or 29. of Nouember.

Hillary Tearme beginneth the 23. or 24. of January, ending the 12. or 13. of February.

The Erchequer alwaies openeth eight dayes befoze any Tearme; onely excepting Trinitie Tearme, and then it openeth but 4 dayes befoze.

A new Table for twenty yeares, shewing the beginning and ending of the foure Termes: the vse whereof is thus: Seeke the yeare of our Lord in the Colume vpon the left hand, answering to which in a right line rightwards, is the day of the moneth that euery Terme beginneth and endeth, vnder their proper titles.

Anno Doin.	Easter Terme.		Trinitie Terme.		Michaelmas Terme.		Hilary Terme.	
	begins	ends.	begins	ends.	begins	ends.	begins	ends.
1612	Apr. 29	ma. 25	Iū. 12	July. 1	Oct. 9	Ar. 28	Ja. 23	Fe. 12
1613	apr. 21	ma. 17	Iū. 4	Iū. 23	Oct. 9	no. 29	Ja. 23	Fe. 12
1614	may 13	Iū. 7	Iū. 24	Iul. 13	10	28	23	12
1615	apr. 26	ma. 22	Iū. 9	Iū. 28	9	28	23	13
1616	apr. 17	ma. 13	ma. 31	Iū. 19	9	28	23	12
1617	may 7	Iū. 2	Iū. 20	July 9	9	28	23	13
1618	apr. 22	ma. 18	Iū. 5	Iū. 24	9	28	23	12
1619	apr. 14	ma. 10	ma. 28	Iū. 16	9	29	23	12
1620	may 3	ma. 29	Iū. 16	May. 5	9	28	23	13
1621	apr. 16	ma. 12	ma. 30	Iū. 18	9	28	23	12
1622	may 8	Iū. 3	Iū. 2	Iul. 10	Oct. 9	28	23	12
1623	apr. 30	ma. 26	Iū. 13	July 2	9	28	23	12
1624	apr. 14	ma. 10	ma. 28	Iū. 16	9	29	23	12
1625	may 4	ma. 30	Iū. 17	July 6	10	28	23	12
1626	apr. 26	ma. 22	Iū. 9	Iū. 28	9	28	23	13
1627	apr. 11	may 7	ma. 25	Iū. 13	9	28	23	12
1628	apr. 30	ma. 26	Iū. 13	July. 2	9	28	23	12
1629	apr. 22	ma. 18	Iū. 5	Iū. 24	9	28	23	12
1630	apr. 14	ma. 10	ma. 28	Iū. 16	9	29	23	12
1631	apr. 27	ma. 23	Iū. 10	Iū. 29	10	28	24	12

Example.

As 1612, Easter Terme beginneth April 29, and endeth May 25. Trinity Terme begins, June 12, and ends, July the first, &c.

The old and vulgar Rule remembred in diuers
Books, whereby to know the Law-dayes, in the
Court of Arches, the Audiance of Canterbury,
the Spirituall and Ciuill lawes throughout
the yeare, which I am bold to insert,
since it is proper to no particu-
lar Author.

Michaelmas Tearme.

S. Luke.	{	All Saints.	{	S. Andrew.
S. Simon & Iude.		S. Martine.		The Conception
S. Faith.		Edmond K.		of our Lady.
S. Edward.		S. Katherin.		

We must well vnderstand, that the first day en-
suing each of the Feastes set downe befoze euery
Terme, the Court of h Arches is kept in the fore-
noone at Bow Church: and in the after noone the
same first day, is kept in Southwarke the Admi-
rall Court for ciuill causes.

The second day after each of these feastis, h Au-
dience Court of Canterbury is held in h Consisto-
ry in Pauls in the fore-noone: and the Prerogatiue
Court of Canterbury is kept in the same place in
the afternoone the same day.

The third day following any of those feastis, the
Bishop of Londons Court of Consistory is holden
in Pauls in the fore-noone: and in the same place is
the Court of the Quenes highnesse Comissioners
vpon Appeales, and the court of Delegates holden
in the after-noone the same third day.

A Concordancie

Hillarie Terme.

S. Hillary.	S. Scolastice.	S. Chadde.
S. Wolstane.	S. Valentine.	Perpet. & Feli
Conuerf. of Paul.	Ashwedenſday	S. Gregory.
S. Blaſe.	S. Matthias.	An. of our L.

Underſtand that the ſoure firſt Feaſts of this Terme be neuer chaged, but are certaine; the other are ſometime kept, and ſometime omitted, after the courſe of the yeare altered. And if it ſo chaunce, y one of thoſe feaſts be Aſhwedenſday, that are after S. Blaſe day, ſo that the ſame Law-day after Aſhwedenſday cannot be kept, becauſe the Law-day of y other feaſt doth light on the ſame day: the ſecond Law-day after Aſhwedenſday ſhall be kept, and the other omitted.

And if the Law-day after Aſhwedenſday be the next day after S. Blaſe, then ſhall all and euery of thoſe daies bee obſerued in order, as they may be held conueniently.

And note, that although Aſhwedenſday be the 7 in order, yet it hath no certaine place, but is changed as the feaſt of Eaſter cauſeth it.

Eaſter Terme.

The 15. day after Eaſter.	Gordian.
Saint Alphage.	Saint Dunſtane;
Saint Marke Euangelift.	Ascenſion day.
Inuention of the Croſſe.	

In this Terme, the firſt ſitting is alwaies kept
the

the Sunday being the 15 day after Easter, and so after the feasts here noted, which shall next follow by course after Easter, and y^e like space being kept betwene other feasts, the rest of the law-daies are kept the third day after the Ascension, which is the last of this Terme. And if it happen that y^e Ascension day do come befoze any of those feasts aforesaid, then they are omitted for that yeare. And likewise, if any of those dayes come befoze the 15 day after Easter, those dayes are also omitted:

Trinitie Terme.

Trinitie-sunday.	S. Botolph.	S. Swithin.
Corpus Christi.	S. Iohn.	S. Margaret.
Boniface bishop	S. Paul.	S. Anne.
S. Barnabe.	Tr. S. Tho.	

Remember that the Law-daies of this Terme are changed by the meanes of Pentecost; and the first sitting is holden alwayes the first day after Trinitie Sunday, and the second Law-day is holden the first day after Corpus Christi day, except it fall on some day aboue named, which chaunceth sometime, and then the fitter day is kept. And after y^e second session account foure daies or thereabout, and then looke which is the next feast, and the first law-day after the said feast shall be the third session: the other law-daies follow in order, but so many of them are kept, as for the time of the yeare is thought meet.

Note generally that euery day is called a Law-

day, that is not Sunday or holiday, and that if the feast day being knowne of any Court day in any Terme, and the first or second day following bee Sunday, then the Court day is kept after the said holiday or feast day.

First of all, these dayes are not altered, except they light on Sunday, or some Holiday, and every day is called a Lay day, vntlesse it be Sunday or Holiday.

Note pag. 241. l. 10. Corpus day is omitted.

Wages for Boat-men, and for their Barges and Boats, confirmed by Act of Parliament, Ann. 6. H. 8. Cap. 7.

VV Hereas Watermen, or Maisters of Barges and Boats, did (as they doe) continually practise to raise the wages or hire of their Boats, breaking thereby ancient custome and reasonable wages, and so abused the great, and exacted on the poore, whereby many assaults and frapes were (and sometime are) committed, which hath often caused manslaughter: and also by reason of that easie and vnconscionable gaine, the seruants of many House-holders and Husbandmen neare adioyning where such Boates or Ferries were, did daily runne from their maisters and become Watermen. For the auoyding of which, and many such other inconueniences, it was ordained by the former Statute of H. 8. that these laudable customes, and ancient orders of wages for Boat-men should bee obserued and kept,

kept, vpon paine that the offender should forfeit treble the fare: and that all Bailiffes, Constables, and other the Kings officers next adioyning vnto the Ferries, vpon complaint to them made, or to any of them by them that be grieved in that behalfe, to arrest them, and commit them to ward for their misdemeanour, and that they should make fine for the same. All which, to the end the poore and simple should not be deceiued, nor the better sort deluded: and to the end euery one might in that behalfe certainly know, what wages was due to euery Ferry, whereby both parties might know: the one when he giues, and the other when he receiueth a bountifull reward. And that they should not murmure when a Gentleman giueth threepence, or foure pence for crossing the water, I haue taken paines to set downe the wages allowed to euery Ferry by the Statute, as followeth,

First, for wages for Boat-men, and for their Barges or Boates, or for a Barge from London to Grauesend, foure shillings, or else euery person and his male two pence, so it passe not foure shillings.

From London to Erith, Greenewich, Grastorrocke, or Purfleete twelue pence, or else for euery person and his sardell a peny, so it passe not 12 d,

From London to Wolwich, thirtene pence for a Boat or Wherry, that is, the Tyde-beat, or else euery person a halfe peny.

From London to Greenewich foure pence, or else a halfe peny for euery person and his sardell.

From London-bridge, Old Swan, the Crane in the Vintry, S. Mary Queries, o2 Pauls Wharfe, to Westminster, o2 Lambeth, o2 from Westminster o2 Lambeth to any of the foresaid places 3 pence, o2 else euery person a halfe-peny.

From Blacke-Friers, Bride-well and the Temple to Westminster o2 Lambeth, two pence with their males, o2 a halfe-peny fo2 euery person, so it amount not aboue two pence.

From Westminster to Lambeth, o2 Strand-gate, o2 any way crossing the water, a halfe peny.

fo2 a boat from London to Mortlake 12 d. o2 else euery person 2 d. with his male. And from those places aboue named to London, fo2 a Boaf o2 Barge, the like summes of money.

Watermen rowing in great Barges to Lords, o2 other persons, to haue 6 d. the day, and find themselves, wileste they row to Mortlake, &c. then to haue 8 d. a pæce by day, and find themselves.



ANGLICANI IURIS PRACTI-
cis & expertis, salutem.



EDIDI, studiosi Iuris professores, hoc *Concordantium annorum* Epitomen, haud profecto ingenij ostentandi gratia, sed ingēti sanē desiderio iuuandi legulios: propterea quod experientia mera cognoui, non-nullos, nec pusillos causidicos, nec tyrones leguleios turpiter errare, & incautē trasilire, cum propter eorum imbecillitatem in Arithmetica calculatione, tum propter indigentiam tabularum, annorum Concordantiam explicare. Dabo igitur operam supputare, imò, tabulam præclaram & cōpendiosam ædificare, non ectypò & incommodè, sed de nouo, nubes depellere, & umbras inscitiae discutere, vt absque difficultate, aut vilo sudore, ad respondendam aliquam questionem in nostra Anglicana Computatione, facilitate perueniamus. Quæ si non ingrata fuissent tibi, ac lectoribus, intellexero, mea in posterum ad scribendum augebitur industria; interim igitur, si aliquid propter præsentis occupationes, & rarum in his exercendis vsum, non satis commodè explicatum digestūque fuerit, id vel humanitè corrigendo, vel patienter ferendo, hanc lucubrationunculam nostram qualemcunque boni consule. *Vale.*

Arthur Hopton.



Imprinted at London for the Com-
pany of Stationers. 1612.